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GENERAL CORRESPONDENCE.

For the Athenæum.

A VIEW OF THE CHANGES EFFECTED IN RUSSIA UNDER THE REIGN OF THE EMPEROR ALEXANDER.

THE SENATE.

THE Senate, which received its existence from Peter I. and different constitutive laws from his successors, was the object of the first cares of Alexander. His ukase of 1801 grants it great prerogatives in watching over the interests of the crown and the people.

It is the first body of the state, all the tribunals being subordinate to it. As conservator and interpreter of the laws it is bound to attend to the interests of the people. In the administration of civil and criminal justice, it is charged with the revision of trials: in the purely administrative part it has inspection over the governors-general of provinces; and all ukases must be communicated to it. Its power is limited by that of the monarch alone; and no ukases but those of the emperor can be opposed to such as it issues. The sovereign is its president. The offices in the post-department are in its nomination. The attorney-general is to take care in it of the interests of the crown; and if, in the different departments of the Senate, his opinion is contrary to that of the Senators, the affair must be referred to the decision of the emperor.

If a Senator fails in his duty, he can only be judged in a general assembly of the Senate; and a majority of two thirds of the voters is necessary for his condemnation. In criminal cases which affect a noble with loss of nobility and rank, the department of the Senate presents his majesty with the sentence, who confirms it, or gives an ukase. There is no appeal from the sentences of the Senate; however, in extreme cases, the accuser must address himself to his majesty; and if

his charge is found to be unjust, he must expect to be delivered to the tribunals. The Senate issues decrees of accusation only upon the complaint of the regencies of the governments, or of the tribunals.

The secret Chancery.

The emperor Alexander, convinced that all crimes ought to be judged and punished by the power of the laws alone, and that the monarch, notwithstanding his personal principles of justice, can oppose but a feeble barrier to the acts of an authority essentially arbitrary, resolved to abolish the secret chancery, or the tribunal of state-inquisition, which had long governed Russia. The empress Catharine II. in suppressing it, had, however, retained a secret commission of dispatch, which observed more moderation and lenity in its decrees. The Senate, by the new ordinance, is charged with regulating the order of proceedings, and nominating the tribunals which are henceforth to judge in these cases.

General Administration.

After having consolidated the political existence of the Senate, the most urgent object was to give a new form to the administration.

The Germans who, under the reign of Peter I. and his successors, had settled in Russia, introduced the establishment of colleges or dicasteries, to which were entrusted the different branches of the administration. The small number of enlightened men which Russia at that time possessed, rendered this mode unsuitable for the country; and though Catharine II. placed some men of merit in the colleges, yet the abuses were too great for a partial remedy. Alexander found it necessary to give an entirely new form to the administration. In place of the different colleges, he appointed eight ministers for the several departments of war, the marine, foreign affairs, courts of justice, the interior, the finances, commerce, and public instruction. The functions of most of these ministers are apparent from their titles. That of the minister of the interior is the most complicated. It embraces all the objects of political economy: to him all the civil and military authorities are to transmit their reports on civil affairs and the police: the chambers of finances communicate with him as to all that regards public constructions and the population: the marshals of the nobility in the several governments address themselves to him respecting the public wants, after being authorised by their order: police, agriculture and manufactures are under his inspection. The minister of the finances regulates the collection and the employment of the revenues of the state. Under him the great-treasurer is charged with the payment of expences; but cannot give an acquittance without the approbation of the minister.

All the above ministers are members of the council of state, and have a seat and voice in the Senate. The council can decide nothing without the presence of three ministers, one of whom must be that of the department to which the affair belongs. The ministers must present the accounts of their administration at the close of every year; and the Senate,

Senate, in examining them, has a right to call for explanations. If the Senate discovers any abuse relative to the chiefs of the governments, it may demand explanations from the minister whom the affair regards.

The Provincial Governments.

The governments have been newly organized. Their number is fixed at fifty-one. The nobility has lost the right of proposing candidates for the vacant places in the provinces. The number of persons in office has been diminished, but their appointments and rank have been augmented. Other suppressions in the judiciary organization of the governments have been made, by which proceedings have been simplified.

Privileges granted to the different Orders.

The epoch of the coronation of Alexander was marked by several important ukases.

The liberty of travelling in the interior and abroad was re-established for persons of free condition.

By a manifesto addressed to the Senate, the emperor confirmed the privileges of the nobility, especially those contained in the ukase of 1785.

The heraldic court was organized anew; and the nomination to civil posts was regulated.

The clergy was exempted for the future from all corporal punishments, and by a second law, the surplice-fees were augmented. The pastors who, by the ordinance of 1798, were required to cultivate the glebe lands, were dispensed from this obligation.

The ordinance for towns, or the constitutive act of borough-corporations, was solemnly confirmed.

The free peasants received the right of holding landed property, as well as the burghers.

The privilege by which the property of persons condemned returns to the lawful heirs, which had hitherto been confined to the nobility, was extended to the burghers and free-peasants, and to all Russian subjects, not the serfs of individuals.

Two other ordinances, issued at a later period, still further augment the privileges of the third estate, and tend to a general enfranchisement of the peasantry, with consent of the nobility. Admitting that lords may pass contracts by which they grant to the serfs in their domain freedom or property on certain conditions, the ukases determine the form of these acts. They must be sent to the minister of the interior, who, after examining them, will solicit his majesty's approbation. The crown levies a tax upon contracts for the purchase of liberty, but by a new ukase the peasants may pay it by instalments. The peasants, who become proprietors, may form, if they please, a class of free cultivators, and be amenable to the same tribunal with the crown peasants.

By

By other ukases, the Jews have acquired the free exercise of their religion, and several political rights which tend to attach them to the Russian government, and make them good citizens.

Legislation, and Civil Code.

It was one of the principal cares of Catharine II. to give a new system of laws to her extensive dominions. For this purpose, as early as 1766, she convoked deputies from all parts of the empire, from whom she formed a body of commissioners, which was divided into 15 sub-committees. Wars, and a great number of other concerns, however, prevented any considerable progress. The commission was dissolved, and a new one was created in 1796, charged with the care of collecting all the laws of Russia, and distributing them into three codes, viz. for criminal law; for civil law; for the finances and administration.

In this state Alexander found the business at his accession. The greatest confusion prevailed among the laws, which were contradictory to each other, and ill understood even by the judges themselves. The emperor entrusted the direction of the work of legislation to count Sawadowskji. Proceeding upon a plan less extensive than that of Catharine, the business was divided into four parts: 1. Of the general principles of law; 2. Of the civil laws of the empire; 3. Of the criminal code; 4. Of the execution of the laws. A collection was also to be made of the different customs of the provinces. All these labours are directed by the minister of justice and his colleague; and 100,000 rubles are assigned for the expences of the commission. It has already presented to the emperor several reports of its labours. It has given the first part of the plan of legislation, has drawn up the first chapters of the new code of procedures, and has formed a code of commerce for Odessa.

The emperor has not, however, waited for the results of this commission to afford to his people the benefit of various laws meant to remedy the former abuses of corruption and despotism. After abolishing the secret commission of dispatch, he appointed on the very day of his coronation a committee to revise the criminal causes which had been judged by it, and on the termination of its labours in 1802, 147 persons were restored to their liberty.

The second object of his enquiries was a revisal of all the criminal causes judged by the Senate or the provincial tribunals; and by its operations 202 persons obtained either their liberation, or an amelioration of their lot.

Torture was abolished at Kasan, where it was still practised; and two ukases were issued to abolish the monstrous abuse of condemning peasants to public labour for the crimes of their lords.

Appeal in criminal sentences has been regulated, and 14 days have been allowed to the culprit for declaring whether he means to appeal, or not.

(To be continued.)

For the Athenæum.

SIR,

THE readers of Italian history frequently find mention of the *caroccio* which belonged to every city or petty state of that country, and accompanied its militia into the field in the wars with its neighbours. As it is probable that few have an accurate idea of the *caroccio*, an account of it extracted from that eminent antiquary Muratori's "Dissertationi sopra le Antichità Italiane," may perhaps prove no unacceptable article in your miscellany. It is certainly a curious circumstance in the military history of the middle ages.

The author says, in his Dissertation on the military system of the rude ages in Italy, (Vol. i. p. 36C) "The use of *caroches* in war, introduced only after the year 1000, deserves to be here particularly noted. We are informed by Galvano Fiamma and by other writers, that the inventor of the *caroche* was Eribert, archbishop of Milan in the 11th century; and Arnolfo a Milanese historian who flourished in the year 1080, thus writes concerning that prelate. "He directed that a standard of the following kind should precede his men as they marched to battle. A tall beam like the mast of a ship, fixed in a strong waggon, is raised on high, bearing on the top a golden ball, with two very white streamers depending from it. In the middle, the holy cross, painted with the image of our Saviour, with its arms widely spread, overlooked the surrounding troops, that whatever should be the event of the combat, they might be comforted by this sign." Here is the undoubted origin of the *caroche*, in the imitation of which, other more powerful cities afterwards formed them with a little variation, in order to serve the purposes of war. A description of that of the Florentines is given by Ricordano Malaspina in his History, ch. 164. "And observe (says he) "that the *caroche* was a car upon four wheels painted entirely red, upon which were two great poles also red, whence floated the great standard of arms of the community of Florence, half white, half red, which is still shown at St. John's. It was drawn by a pair of large oxen covered with red cloth, and kept solely for this use at the priest's hospital. Their driver was a freeman of the community. The ancients used this *caroche* on occasions of pomp and triumph; and when the army was called out, the neighbouring counts and knights took it from St. John's, and brought it to the square of the new market, where they committed it to the custody of the people. There were appointed for its guard some of the ablest and most valiant of the citizens, and the whole force of the people collected around it." The *caroche* of Milan must have been heavier, as it was drawn by four pair of large oxen. Other writers have left us descriptions of these machines: thus, the Anonymus Ticinensis,

Ticinensis, who wrote about 1330, describes that of Pavia in the following terms. "When they go forth in a solemn and general array, they take with them a waggon drawn by several pair of oxen covered with red cloth, which waggon is called the *caroche*. In it is a wooden booth, capable of holding a few men; in the middle of which is a tall pole erected, with a brass ball gilt, on which, among other ensigns, is a royal tent, and a very long red standard with a white cross, and an olive-branch above it. Thus, having celebrated mass in it, they march in order." Galvano Fiamma, describing the *caroche* of the Milanese, mentions a chaplain attached to it, who celebrates mass and confesses the wounded. A *caroche* was also in use by the Bolognese, Paduans, Veronese, Brescians, Cremonese, Placentines, Parmesans, &c. A brigade of the stoutest and bravest warriors marched as its guard, and the sight of its waving colours gave courage to the combatants. When taken or broken, the battle was generally lost. Burcard in his Letter "*De excidio Urbis Mediol.*" writes, that in 1162 the subdued people of Milan went to present themselves before the emperor Frederic I. "with a chariot, on which trumpeters standing blew their brass trumpets with great force;" and he afterwards thus describes it. "The chariot was fenced round with strong wood, fitted to fight from, and firmly bound with iron. From its middle rose a tall tree, closely covered from top to bottom with iron, ropes and cords. On the summit was the figure of the cross, on the fore part of which was painted St. Ambrose, looking forwards, and bestowing his benediction wheresoever the chariot turned." It is here to be observed, that in the 13th century the use of these *caroches* was regarded as singularly honourable, and of great avail in conquering the enemy; much as the Jews of old were accustomed to bring the ark of the Lord to their battles. To lose the *caroche* was accounted an irreparable disgrace, as it was the highest glory to take that of the adversary. When Frederic II. in 1237, in an action took from the Milanese their *caroche*, he was very proud of the exploit, and presented it as a trophy of inestimable value to the people of Rome. When the emperors came into Italy, greater honour could not be paid them than to meet them with the *caroche*; and in 1233, when Fra. Giovanni of Vicenza, a distinguished missionary of the order of preachers, was desirous of restoring peace in the Marche of Treviso, he caused all the different states to meet him in the plain of Verona, who, for the greater pomp, appeared with their *caroches*. From Italy, the use of *caroches* passed into Germany, Flanders, Hungary and other countries, as Ducange remarks: but in the 14th century, when another method of fighting was introduced, and they were found to be rather an incumbrance than an advantage, they ceased to be employed."

Thus far Muratori. I shall only add, that the *Battle of the Standard* gained by the English against David king of Scotland in 1138, took its name from a standard with a crucifix placed upon a waggon in the English army; and also, with reference to the discussions that have taken place respecting the origin of the modern word *coach*, that it seems strange to go to Hungary and Germany for it, when *caroche*,

carosse,

carosse, *coche* and *coach*, are so easily derivable from *caroccio*. This word, we see, from the preceding quotation, was known in the 14th century; and it is probable that it was not invented for the purpose of designating the military machine above described, but was adopted from one already in use, signifying a larger kind of car or waggon.

Yours, &c.

N. N.

To the Editor of the Athenæum.

SIR,

OBSERVING that local description enters into the plan of your miscellany, I take the liberty of offering to you a short narrative of a two day's ramble from the metropolis through a tract well known, indeed, to travellers in this part of the kingdom, but perhaps surveyed by them with little curiosity, and totally unknown to most of the remoter inhabitants of the island. The excursion was also connected with an interesting circumstance of rural economy; and I shall just hint, that nothing gives so much animation to a short tour of pleasure, as having some one object of curiosity in view, which may serve to fix the attention, and prevent the confusion of ideas commonly succeeding a series of disconnected objects.

On September 2, 1806, I was one of three friends who agreed to visit Farnham in Surrey, for the purpose of seeing the commencement of the hop-picking. It is known that the hop-plantations of that place afford the most delicate samples of that article, and of the highest price in the markets; which is attributed, in addition to a favourable soil and situation, to singular care in the gathering and drying, and to pulling them at a period somewhat previous to their full maturity. To the latter cause, particularly, is owing the distinguished flavour and fragrancy of the Farnham hops.

Of our journey down, little needs be said, for it was by the road through Hounslow and Bagshot, across some of the dreariest heaths in the kingdom. There is much beauty of prospect, however, beyond Stains, on approaching the precincts of Windsor forest. We found the road enlivened for some miles about Egham, by people flocking to the races, held on the celebrated Runnymede, a corner of which we crossed, having in view the race-booths and assembled company. I could not suppress a wish that this spot of ground, consecrated to English freedom by the signature of Magna Charta, had been distinguished by some more appropriate memorial than being made the scene of a common diversion.

From beyond Shrubs-hill to the neighbourhood of Farnham an almost uninterrupted chain of black heaths extends, presenting for miles not a trace of cultivation. Over the wildest part, the Basingstoke canal

nal passes, which, it may be hoped, will in time convey improvement into these deserts, at present the reproach and deformity of the country. The solitude of the scene was enlivened to us, by the circumstance of overtaking some waggons more fully laden with human beings than we had almost ever beheld. These consisted mostly of the female sex, of all ages, collected from Hampshire, Berkshire, and other districts, and proceeding to the hop-picking at Farnham. It seems, it is the custom for the growers to make musters of people in the villages, who assemble at an appointed place and time, when waggons are sent for their conveyance. The drivers of these living cargoes had their hats decorated with ribbons, and flags were placed in the front of the vehicles, from which, as we passed, we were saluted with a medley of jocund cries and screams.

The approach to Farnham is a striking contrast to the desolate tract preceding it. For a considerable way the road lies between continued ranges of hop-gardens, which were now in their utmost beauty; and certainly, few objects of vegetable culture can vie with the hop in elegance. The dark leaf of the plant finely sets off the pale apple-green of the catkin or hop, the brightness of which was this year generally uninjured by rust or mildew. Nothing could exceed the luxuriance of the loaded sprays, mounting above the tops of the poles, or hanging down in long festoons. The paths between the rows presented long green avenues, seeming to end in an impervious wood, and often crossed at the summit of the poles by meeting sprays.

The town of Farnham is of pretty considerable extent, running along the bottom of a valley, through which the small stream of the Wey takes its winding course, bordered by green meadows. On each side, the ground rises with a steep slope, along which the hop-plantations spread down into the valley, and even into the streets of the town, which may be said to be built in a hop-garden. On the north side, a street leads from the centre up to the castle, or bishop of Winchester's palace, a venerable mansion which crowns the eminence. Contiguous to it are the remains of the ancient fortress, once a place of great strength. From the palace a park extends, occupying the high ground which forms that side of the valley, and presenting a long avenue of lofty trees cresting the summit. The park possesses an agreeable variety of ground laid out with taste, and is stocked with a fine herd of deer.

We had not long arrived, before we witnessed the entrance of one of the transport waggons. The best dressed girls were seated in the front, singing in full chorus; and the whole cavalcade had an air of festivity not usual among our English peasantry. We soon proceeded to a large plantation above the town, at which the picking was just commenced. On the exterior edge of the ground a numerous band of pickers was ranged, divided into groups, each seated round great baskets, into which the women and children were pulling the hops, as they were brought clinging to the poles by men, who were seen occasionally emerging from the plantation. It was a lively and picturesque scene. We thence strolled to the bishop's park, and amused

amused ourselves in observing the motions of the deer. After returning to our inn, we crossed the other side of the valley, followed the banks of the rivulet for some time along a walk shaded with willows, and then ascended the southern brow, which is of equal height with the opposite eminence. It is crowned with some extensive hop-grounds, and affords several delightful catches of the subjacent valley, the town with its ancient massy tower-steeple, and the plantations on the opposite slope. The shades of evening could scarcely compel us to quit this striking scenery. On re-entering the town, we found the streets full of people, among whom were parties of females rambling hand in hand, and crowned, like bacchanals, with wreaths of hops, which form a very elegant garland. We saw in a cottage-garden several open bags of hops gathered that day, which had been heated enough in the sun to begin giving out their fragrance. Nothing of this is perceived whilst the hops are growing.

On the next morning we viewed from our inn-garden a set of pickers making their first inroad into an adjacent hop-ground. After a while, they were all embosomed in the forest of poles, and we could discover their presence only by the successive fall of pole after pole as their work proceeded. Resolved not to return to London by the dreary road on which we had come, we set out after breakfast on foot for Guilford, a distance of ten miles. Our way lay for about seven miles of the road over the ridge called the *Hog's-back*, and I have seldom in my life enjoyed a pleasanter walk. This track is on the summit of a long narrow eminence, just sufficient to form a straight broad road, from which the ground steeply declines on each side, affording an extensive view of the subjacent and distant country. To the south are other ridges of chalk hills, beyond which may be descried the high Sussex downs. To the north lies the plain part of Surry, with views beyond into Middlesex. Several villages are scattered in full prospect beneath. The soil of the *Hog's-back* is calcareous, with a fine short turf, on which we found the pretty *Gentiana campestris* in flower. At the decline of the ridge about a mile short of Guilford, that town suddenly bursts on the sight, rising up an opposite eminence, and displaying its churches, ancient castle, and almost every building, full to the view. At this place we fell into the track of the stage coaches, one of which afforded us a ready conveyance to town. We came by Kingston and Wandsworth, a pleasant and amusing road, but too well known to require description. I shall only observe, that the approach to London from the latter place is by far the most striking and picturesque that the different avenues to the metropolis present. The level and open space left by the marshes of the Thames gives a fore-ground from which the edifices rise with singular majesty; and Westminster-abbey, in particular, is an object of extraordinary magnificence in this point of view.

Yours, &c.

A SOBER RAMBLER.

To the Editor of the Athenæum.

SIR,

THE perusal of the memoirs of Dr. Priestley by his Son, and of those of Dr. Beattie by Sir William Forbes, has suggested the following attempt at a parallel between these eminent men. If any one of your readers will do me the favour to discover that it is executed *after the manner of Plutarch*, I shall consider myself as extremely obliged to him.

That inimitable biographer has somewhere, I think, stated it as his opinion, that to be able to boast of some illustrious city or country as the place of one's nativity is a very desirable privilege. Whatever may be its value, this privilege belonged neither to Dr. Priestley nor Dr. Beattie. The birth-places of both were obscure villages in provinces very distant from the capitals of their respective countries. Of both the parentage was humble, but of exemplary worth. The minds of both were early imbued with the principles of religion. If a Scottish parochial school afforded to Dr. Beattie a gratuitous introduction to a liberal education, Dr. Priestley was indebted for the same advantage to the liberal kindness of a near relative.

To a certain degree both experienced the inconveniences of a tender and valetudinary bodily constitution. Dr. Beattie from his youth was subject to head-ache : Dr. Priestley expresses his thankfulness for the unusual exemption which he enjoyed from ailments of this or any other kind tending to incapacitate him for study. It is hardly to be doubted that Dr. Beattie's temperament, approaching to what physiologists call the *melancholic*, peculiarly fitted him for feeling in all their force the impressions which he received from the wild scenery of the sequestered region where he passed some of his earliest years. His love of solitude contributed to the same effect, and especially favoured the culture of his imagination and feelings. Of Dr. Priestley the natural temperament and early habits appear to have been different ; while the circumstances of his situation, the fortunate, by giving impulse to his powers, and the adverse, by encreasing the elasticity of his mind, concurred to produce that perspicacity of intellect, that ardour of pursuit, and that intrepid assertion of his opinions which characterized him through the whole of after life.

In the prosecution of their academical studies, Dr. Beattie and Dr. Priestley were laudably and perhaps equally diligent. The former was peculiarly fortunate in the instructions and friendship of professor Blackwell, and hence his opportunities of acquiring skill and taste in polite literature seem to have been superior to any enjoyed by Dr. Priestley. Dr. Beattie thoroughly availed himself of these, and their effects were afterwards eminently conspicuous both in his poetry and in his prose compositions.

To

To young men of liberal education and contracted fortune hardly any profitable employment is open, except that of teaching school. Both Dr. Beattie and Dr. Priestley for a time engaged in this laborious and most useful occupation. The early removal of the former to Aberdeen, the patronage he enjoyed, his appointment to a professorship in Marischal college, and the select and instructive literary society to which he was thus introduced, are circumstances in his favour to which I find nothing equal in the corresponding period of Dr. Priestley's life. Something similar, however, may be remarked in the appointment of the latter to the office of tutor in the academy at Warrington, and in the close and pleasing connection which he formed with the respectable scholars of that place.

With the exception of a short interval in the life of Dr. Priestley, the business of both, of Dr. Beattie in his professorship, and of Dr. Priestley in his function as a dissenting minister, was publicly to instruct others. Although as teachers they were placed in very different circumstances, to both the occupation was pleasant. As the periods during which Dr. Priestley was tutor in the academies of Warrington and Hackney are too short to be taken into this comparison, many persons will think that Dr. Beattie had very much the advantage from the nature of his public instructions, as well as from the description of the persons to whom they were given. A weekly discourse or two, delivered to a miscellaneous audience, will hardly admit of comparison with a systematic course of lectures on an extensive science, occupying two or three hours a day for the space of six months. Yet there can be little doubt that Dr. Priestley was as fond of his own profession as Dr. Beattie was. The serious turn of his mind suited the duties of it, and they were rendered delightful to him by his habitual piety and philanthropy. Although they were very far from being confined to giving instructions from the pulpit, they left him abundant leisure for other pursuits, the success of which has immortalized his name; while Dr. Beattie's professional labours may fairly be considered as laying the foundation of those popular and ingenious treatises to which he owed his reputation and fortune.

The natural turn of Dr. Beattie's genius, the impressions to which in early life he was exposed, and the objects to which his education chiefly directed him, conspired to make him a successful votary of the muses, and enabled him eventually to attain a very high rank in the second class of English poets. On the other hand the vigour and activity of Dr. Priestley's mind, aided and improved by suitable habits, peculiarly fitted him for the office of interrogator and interpreter of nature, and finally raised him to a station among the first chemical philosophers of Europe.

Dr. Priestley was extremely attached to the studies and enquiries belonging to his profession as a christian minister. This spirit of investigation led him to abandon the religious tenets in which he was educated, and at length to become the zealous assertor and powerful advocate of a system altogether opposite. His writings on these topics are very numerous, and belong almost to every class of theological literature.

terature. It is needless to say that they are highly esteemed by those who have adopted his opinions. That the advocates of an opposite system should think and speak of them as worse than of no value is perfectly natural, as it is, that this disparagement should in some cases be proportionable to their real weight and importance, and in others pretty exactly commensurate with the ignorance, manifested by the disparagers, of their contents.

Dr. Beattie, though a layman, did not decline entering on the province of theology. He abstained from controversy,* and perhaps was afraid of it; but he exerted himself in defence of christianity against the attacks of unbelievers. In his *Evidences of the Christian Religion* the reader will find some of his peculiar opinions introduced without necessity or expediency, and will have occasion to lament that the habitual irritation which he seems to have felt on the subject of infidels and their tenets now and then too plainly betrays itself. If, even in extreme cases, it be not allowable to "*bring a railing accusation,*" the advocate of an institution so mild and benign as that of christianity, while pleading in its defence, should not forget its characteristic spirit of forbearance towards its adversaries. By an opposite conduct these adversaries are provoked, and their prejudices are confirmed: the good-natured believer is pained rather than edified, and no valuable point is gained. In Dr. Beattie's little work just referred to, which was designed by the author as a compendious view for the use of young persons, if the reader does not find the pregnant brevity of Paley, or the comprehensive yet accurate views of Priestley, he will meet with nothing to justify the contemptuous censure passed on it by Mr. Cooper. [*Memoirs of Dr. Priestley*, p. 79. note.]

Dr. Beattie and Dr. Priestley were both fond of grammatical and philological enquiries, thinking, perhaps, and very justly, that attention to these subjects is requisite to the successful study of the philosophy of the human mind. To appreciate the respective merits of these distinguished writers in the provinces of grammar and criticism would extend this sketch far beyond its due limits; but, if I may be allowed to hazard a general remark, I would say that the views of Dr. Priestley were both more correct and more extensive, and that his application of his favourite Hartley's theory to these topics was eminently successful; but that Dr. Beattie had the skill or took the pains to infuse more of interest and elegance into his speculations. In one part of his subject (that of adverbs) Dr. Priestley appears to have had a faint glimpse of that light which has conducted Mr. Horne Tooke through the darkest and most intricate parts of his enquiry, long before this last mentioned author had opened his views to the world. In the *Theory of language* by Dr. Beattie, no notice is taken of Mr. Horne Tooke, although the
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* As a biblical critic Dr. Beattie will not be greatly esteemed by those who judge of his qualifications in this department of theology from his petulant censure of the late venerable Bishop Law's *Appendix to Considerations on the Theory of Religion*. [See Sir William Forbes's *Memoirs of Dr. B.* vol. i. p. 334.]

second edition of that work appeared two years after the first publication of the *Diversions of Purley*.

On the subject of politics, general or local, Dr. Priestley was not backward to employ his pen when he thought occasion required it. In general politics he was, with some modification, the zealous disciple of Locke, and the cordial associate of Price. Some persons who regard with veneration the characters, talents and principles of these extraordinary men, cannot altogether satisfy themselves with their theory of government. To them it seems liable to objection, inasmuch as it is not founded on any historical facts, and is not (except in some rare and peculiar circumstances) applicable to practice, and because, if *power* be not considered as conferring *right*, right the most unquestionable, if it be not supported by power, is useless and worthless. With Dr. Priestley's views of civil policy he could not be otherwise than in opposition to the principal measures of the English government from the commencement of the dispute with the American colonies to the time of his leaving England in 1794. From time to time, but not regularly, or very frequently, he communicated his thoughts to his fellow-subjects. Dr. Beattie, in the course of his lectures, had to treat of general politics, but, not having seen his *Elements of Moral Science*, I have no means of knowing the view he took of the subject. On temporary politics he published nothing; but, from his connections, it is reasonable to suppose that his opinions were in direct opposition to those of Dr. Priestley. In one of his letters he expresses himself very plainly to this effect. For a season, the cause which he and his courtly friends espoused was victorious, and to this short-lived and ill-omened triumph (not indeed as to the efficient cause, but certainly as to the unequivocal occasion) may be ascribed the present embarrassments of England, and the calamities of Europe. Justice to Dr. Beattie, however, demands the avowal that his views of the French Revolution and its consequences were far more correct than those of Dr. Priestley and his friends, as the event has fully proved. It is a more pleasing topic of comparison that Dr. Beattie and Dr. Priestley, though differing widely on some political points, were equally sensible of the stain affixed on the national character by the practice of the African slave trade, and exerted themselves to the utmost in aid of the measures taken for its abolition.

Dr. Beattie, though educated and continuing in a different communion, was a warm admirer of the English hierarchy, and lived in habits of intimacy with some of the most eminent of its dignitaries. Dr. Priestley, who was the declared enemy of all civil establishments of christianity, could not be friendly to the constitution of the church of England. By his publications on this subject, in which (however sincere or even well founded his convictions might be) he was too little mindful of prudence, he drew on himself the resentment and indignation (with very few exceptions) of the whole sacerdotal order.

In all his writings Dr. Priestley appears entirely regardless of consequences so far as they might affect himself. "No person," says Dr. Aikin in his masterly sketch of the life, &c. of Dr. P. "in the class of experimental

experimental philosophers can be met with who engaged in his enquiries with a more pure and simple love of truth, detached from all private and selfish considerations of fame or advantage." In every thing he was a conspicuous example of that self-annihilation which his great master Dr. Hartley considered as the perfection of moral excellence. Had he chosen to employ or cultivate them, there is no doubt that he possessed talents for the highest kind of eloquence: of this a passage near the conclusion of his sermon *on the duty of not living to ourselves*, affords abundant proof; but he was too earnest in the pursuit and promulgation of truth to think of dressing his ideas to the greatest advantage. The unexampled rapidity of his composition was incompatible with any attempt at this. Simplicity and force were the characteristic features of his writings and of his mind. He never dissembled any difficulty, or sought a subterfuge to escape the imputation of oversight or error. His perspicuity is almost unequalled. Subjects the most abstruse seem in his hands to be stripped of their difficulties, and, from the clearness and precision of his statements, to assume a distinguishable and palpable form.

Dr. Beattie's merits as a writer are of a different kind. As a poet too much cannot be said in his praise; but a poet writes for fame, and if he fails in that object, he fails in every thing; he will, therefore, be naturally solicitous that his compositions on all subjects should come before the public with as many adventitious recommendations as he can give them. It would be extreme injustice to withhold from Dr. Beattie any part of that applause which is due to great candour and excellent intentions; but to suppose him indifferent to reputation and popularity is to suppose an impossibility. The pains which he appears to have taken in revising and transcribing his works for the press is a proof to the contrary. Of his sincerity no doubt can be entertained: it is manifest in his earnestness; but, from having bestowed more culture on his imagination and his sensibility than on his reasoning powers, his ardour is liable to betray him into extravagance; he often substitutes vehemence of declamation for strength of argument, and not unfrequently obscures his subject, and loses himself in vapours raised by the warmth of his own feelings.

But a comparative view of the philosophical characters of Dr. Beattie and Dr. Priestley fully and fairly taken would require for its delineation an essay instead of a few paragraphs, and this comparison is in great measure rendered unnecessary by what Dr. Priestley has himself produced in his *Examination of Dr. Beattie's Essay on the nature and immutability of Truth*. The arguments and objections of Dr. Priestley have not hitherto been met even by an attempt at a reply. The learned Dr. Cudworth having to encounter some system or opinion which lay in his way and which he could not easily dispose of, very considerably satisfied himself with pronouncing it to be "so ridiculously false, as not to deserve a confutation." In like manner Dr. Beattie reposed himself on the assurance of his friends, "that any reply to Dr. Priestley's Examination would be superfluous and improper; that it was creditable on moral and religious subjects

to have him for an adversary, &c. &c." In keeping silence on this occasion, Sir W. Forbes thinks "that Dr. Beattie judged wisely." Those who are best qualified to determine on the subject will certainly think so too; but for reasons very different from those assigned by the excellent biographer.

Without entering minutely on the points of a discussion, the subject of which is now little thought of, the reader may find some amusement in comparing the different states of mind under which these eminent writers pursued their lucubrations. From the manner in which the *Essay on Truth* is written, as well as from the author's frank avowal after it was finished, it appears that hardly any thing could exceed the irritation and uneasiness which he suffered during its composition. With Dr. Priestley it was the reverse. His manner clearly shews the perfect ease with which he grasped both his subject and his opponent. Sometimes indeed he divers himself with the inconsistencies and unsteadiness of the advocate of *immutable truth*, but always in the spirit of entire good humour, and with nothing like that contemptuous acrimony which Dr. Beattie too often manifests, and which it is hardly less painful to feel, than, without great and personal provocation, it is improper to express.

Dr. Beattie was apprehensive that the leading doctrines of his *Essay on Truth* might be objected to as tending "to discourage freedom of inquiry, and to promote implicit faith." With great reason did he entertain this apprehension. It was completely verified in the event by the applause and popularity which he obtained. Had the *Essay on Truth* tended to promote free inquiry, or rather had it not been obviously hostile to every thing of the kind, it is no violation of candour to say that the creditable friendships, the distinguished patronage, and even the royal munificence which it gained for its author, would never have been bestowed. This is not said with the slightest view of detracting from the value of the advantages which this worthy and ingenious writer thus enjoyed and merited. Most of his patrons and admirers were conspicuous not only for their rank and station in life, but for their talents and virtues, and on the whole were of such a description that their friendship would do honour to any man. But it is no unjust disparagement of them to say that they were unfriendly to liberal discussion, and afraid of its consequences, and that they were not peculiarly qualified to determine on the abstruse questions which Dr. Beattie undertook to resolve. The prejudices and passions of men, even in the higher and more cultivated classes, are often much more accessible than their understandings; and to feel strongly is far less difficult than to reason justly. On this principle the explanation is obvious why Dr. Beattie's philosophical lucubrations were so acceptable, and why those of Dr. Priestley have been so generally unpopular.

For a similar reason, a contrast no less remarkable is to be observed in the principal events of their lives. One was caressed and patronized by persons of the first consideration in the country, and by some who had influence in the administration of public affairs. The other

other was indeed esteemed, beloved and assisted by many individuals of distinguished worth and talents; but these, for the most part, were of a "*sect every where spoken against*," and their affectionate attachment could not shield its object from the hatred and calumny of powerful and interested men, or from the violent outrages which that hatred and calumny excited. Had Dr. Beattie and Dr. Priestley lived and written thirty or forty years earlier than they did, the fortunes of the one probably would have been less prosperous; the other certainly would not have been led to abandon a country of which he was at once "the glory and the shame," and to seek refuge in a voluntary exile.

In their favourite amusements these eminent men did not differ less than in the more important points of their lives and opinions. Dr. Beattie had great fondness for music and considerable skill in it; qualifications amusing to the possessor and pleasing to others, but neither indicating nor productive of any mental superiority, and not unfrequently leading to a ruinous waste of time and labour. Dr. Priestley, on the other hand, wisely congratulated himself that he had no very musical ear: he was fond of games of skill, which, if not contaminated by any moneyed stake of consequence, are useful by encouraging a habit of active attention in the mind to the business in hand, a habit which is the foundation of every kind of excellence speculative or practical.

In their general characters, and in the relations of private life, both Dr. Beattie and Dr. Priestley were most exemplary. The former was visited with domestic afflictions and losses of the most painful nature: the latter had to bear one trial of the severest kind. Both were sustained under these conflicts by sentiments of habitual piety, and by the consolations and hopes of religion. Dr. Priestley appears to have had the advantage in the possession of firmer health, a happier temperament, and more cheering views of nature and providence. Dr. Beattie's death was preceded by a melancholy period of bodily weakness and mental imbecility. Dr. Priestley's was such as the wisest man might desire, as his life was such as the best might wish to imitate.

Chichester, Dec. 29, 1806.

HYLAS.

To the Editor of the Athenæum.

SIR,

WITHIN a few years past, the Scottish dialect has risen surprisingly in favour with the public. The "*Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border*" is read and understood by many who never saw the *Chieftains*; Mr. Thomson's splendid collection of Scottish airs, for which Burns

Burns composed so many exquisite songs, has contributed, with several similar publications, to render the idiom of our northern neighbours almost as familiar to musical ears as our own, and such poets of the day as derive their origin from Scotland, seem to regard the circumstance rather as a privilege than a disadvantage. They can see no reason whatever why a writer should be debarred the use of "every word unknown or little known on the south side of the Tweed;" and in short, a disposition is apparent to raise the familiar speech of North Britain from the degraded class of dialects, and place it on a level with the written languages of Europe. This being the case, a few observations on that idiom may perhaps be judged worthy of a place in the Athenæum.

It is somewhat extraordinary that the well known patriotism of the Scotch has not yet produced any thing like a regular dictionary of their tongue, but has left the knowledge of it to be gleaned from the imperfect glossaries of Allan Ramsay, of Burns, and other careless poets, than which nothing can be conceived more deficient in grammatical science. On a close inspection of these glossaries, it will be found that the ignorance of their authors has enriched them with many words to which they have no kind of right, and which may be reduced under the following classes—First, English words which a Scotchman does not know to be such—A large volume might be made of these, since it is only our *book language* with which our neighbours are usually acquainted, and a man may turn over many a grave author without finding the words "*batch*," "*chap*," and "*funny*," yet it is highly ridiculous to set these down as Scotticisms. Secondly, words obsolete among us, or only employed in poetry, but which may be found in Spenser or Shakespear, as "*carl*," and "*scathe*." Thirdly, corruptions of English words, as "*thankit*," "*heapit*," "*darklins*," "*stockin*," "*yird*" for earth, "*yill*" for ale, and many more which darken etymology, set grammar at defiance, and certainly deserve no better name than that of barbarisms. When all these are taken away, and a number of humorous cant terms employed, and perhaps coined, by Burns or Ramsay—as "*whirligigums*," "*transmugrified*," &c. what will remain of this boasted dialect? A few technical terms, mostly names for things not in use amongst us, as "*butt and ben*," the inner and outer divisions of a hut inhabited both by men and cattle; "*crowdie*" and "*sowens*," two preparations of oatmeal; and "*haggis*," a sheep's entrails dressed in the stomach of the animal.—A number of words awkwardly formed from the French; several derived from the Scandinavian, Teutonic Icelandic, &c. interesting only to the antiquarian and etymologist, as to "*spae*" to "*spier*," "*lyke*," "*minny*," &c.; some adjectives, as "*cantie*," "*cozie*," which seem to stand in the place of our words *nice* and *pleasant*, and are among those abstract epithets applied without distinction to every object, which form the most worthless class of words in a language; and finally, a considerable number of terms for natural objects, in which the accomplished biographer of Burns considered the Scottish idiom as peculiarly rich. That the

speech of a country so wild, so varied, and so pastoral, should abound in nouns denoting every modification of meadow, rock, wood, and water, is in itself highly credible, and has been abundantly proved; but whether or not it be more copious in terms of this kind than the English, is a question of which no Scotchman, and certainly not every Englishman, can be admitted as a competent judge. A native of London or any other of our great towns, who has never in his life had occasion to describe any rural object, may presume to say that the words *clough*, *glen*, and *fell*, which occur in Scottish glossaries, are not English; but if they be not, a native of Westmoreland, Lancashire, or Yorkshire, will be surprised to find that he has been talking Scotch all his life without knowing it. Such terms are of course chiefly in use where the objects they describe are most familiar, but they are rather technical than provincial—and even a Londoner speaking of the same objects would be glad to use them, because we have no others of the same signification.

In Drayton's *Polyolbion*, in our county agricultural surveys, and in the works of picturesque writers, a vast number of these terms will be found, which may not perhaps have obtained a place in Johnson's dictionary, any more than other words belonging to particular arts and sciences, but which ought by no means to be rejected under the notion of their being provincial, or vulgar, or obsolete. Such words are usually of ancient standing, legitimately formed, and very expressive: to discard them is to impoverish our language; to collect them in a well formed glossary would be a highly meritorious work; but until some person shall have performed this, let us not tamely and ignorantly yield the palm which ought perhaps to be our own.

But let us leave to the Scotch their *shaws*, their *braes*, their *hags*, their *haughs* and their *sykes*; their poets do well to use these words, and a person must be deeply imbued indeed with national prejudice not to confess that they add much to the accuracy, and much to the grace, of description. But it may surely be maintained, that it can be only a love of novelty, or a false idea of simplicity, that persuades us to like a song or a poem the better because *no* is written "*nae*," love "*luve*," awa! "*away*" &c. because *hands* are called "*neives*," and *ears* "*lugs*," For an Englishman to imitate these peculiarities would be the grossest and most miserable affectation; and I hope there are few of your poetical readers who do not share in the contempt and indignation with which I observe one of the sweetest ballads in our language, written by Dr. Percy, and beginning,

"O Nancy wilt thou go with me,"

travestied and garbled by some musical coxcomb, and sung

"O Nannie wilt thou gang wi' me."

I am

I am fearful, Mr. Editor, of trespassing upon pages allotted to more important discussions; but perhaps you will allow me to add, that it must strike every one as a strange, and shocking barbarism, that inhabitants of the same island with ourselves, subjects of the same government, fellow-labourers in the same fields of ambition and literature, should employ a dialect which can only be rendered intelligible to the court and the nation at large through the medium of a glossary. It is said, that among the North American Indians, the speech of one tribe or family is often utterly unintelligible to all the bordering tribes—a tongue extends no farther than the power of a petty chieftain. In ancient Greece, when almost every city was a state, there were several dialects not only spoken, but written; and at the time of the Saxon Heptarchy, it would not have been surprising if this island had acknowledged as many idioms as reguli. But it is the tendency of civilization to throw men into larger masses: many chieftains are replaced by a monarch—many districts are sunk in a single country—several petty capitals are succeeded by one metropolis—and a number of rude dialects are digested into a language. Every thing therefore that militates against this progress, must be considered as militating also against that of civilization.

It is not surprising that the Scotch should feel a predilection for the speech of their infancy—the idiom of Ramsay and Burns; but let it be recollected, that what in them is sentiment, in us is only whim; and let us not, for the indulgence of a whim, suffer our judgment to be imposed upon, and our national taste perverted.

I remain, sir

Yours, &c.

C. Y.

January 1, 1807.

For the Athenæum.

SIR,

EVERY reader of Pope's "Essay on Man" must, I suppose, have admired that simile in the 4th Epistle, in which *self-love*, becoming *social* in its progress, is resembled to a pebble thrown into still water, and making circles, extending wider and wider from the centre of impulse. I think it has been shown that the image is not original to the poet, but he has wrought it with great beauty. I have lately met with another application of the same simile, which I believe to be quite original, and which appears to me not less apt and ingenious than the preceding. It is in Andrew Marvell's "Poem on the first anniversary of Cromwell's government."

Like

Like the vain curlings of the watery maze,
Which in smooth streams a sinking weight does raise;
So Man declining always disappears
In the weak circles of declining years;
And his short tumults of themselves compose,
While flowing Time above his head does close.

The expression in this passage is somewhat feeble; but the thought seems to me eminently beautiful. The idle hurry of human life, gradually subsiding in the weakness of age, and finally calmed and obliterated by the course of time, is very exactly and elegantly paralleled in the circumstances of the similitude; and there is a pathetic softness in the close which perfectly suits the tone of feeling excited by the reflexion.

Yours, &c.

N. N.

To the Editor of the Athenæum.

SIR,

COSMUS in your first number invites some of your correspondents to answer the question concerning the "validity of Gretna Green marriages," and undoubtedly an important one it is; but I would first beg leave to suggest the propriety of a previous inquiry about the person, or persons, who officiate at those marriages.

That in a civilized and religious country like Scotland, as Cosmus says, "any person, without any previous qualification, civil, or ecclesiastical, may take upon himself to pronounce a young couple man and wife," appears highly incredible, at least to a foreigner, as I acknowledge myself to be; but I always understood, and it was maintained the other day in my presence, in a company of persons seemingly well informed, that in those Scotch borders many a poor, but regular Clergyman was found, obliged to add to his scanty pittance by feeding hogs like Parson Trulliber, or hammering on the anvil in the humble capacity of a blacksmith and farrier. That such men are not likely to be over scrupulous in their inquiries, I grant; and the evil loudly calls for a remedy; but still, according to that explanation, if true, they are Clergymen, and unite people in the bonds of matrimony according to the forms of their own church:—it is not then "any body" that takes upon himself to "loose those shackles."

I therefore submit to you whether a previous investigation of that point would not also be gratifying to your readers.

I was much pleased by reading in the same number the pompous letter of the Irish Nobleman of *Mereville*: I wish that your Correspondent who treated us with it, would extend his ridicule to the treat-

ment

ment experienced by a class of females much to be pitied in this country, as among many ignorant and silly ones, there is also a number of deserving and accomplished; I mean the private Governesses, alias *Toad Eaters*, who are regularly imported from the Continent to instruct the female children of our great people. From the nature of my avocations and connexions, I have had frequent applications to procure, or recommend such Governesses, who often were to be possessed of every accomplishment both natural and acquired, with an offer, perhaps, of 20 or 30l. a year, as the utmost any reasonable person would think of asking or offering. Among many letters received on such occasions, I have kept one from a rich lady in one of our great manufacturing towns, which, when I read your last number, I had thought to send to you, as a real curiosity; but on reading it over again, I saw I could not do it, without making the persons known, who are still alive, as well as the precious little pedant who was to be educated.

I remain, Sir,

Your humble servant,

L. M.

To the Editor of the Athenæum.

SIR,

IN the first number of your much-esteemed miscellany I observe Δοκιμαζήης' proposal to alter the punctuation in the following line of Horace's first Epistle to Mæcenas.

"Virtus est vitium fugere, et sapientia prima

"Stultitiâ caruisse."

As the above is now pointed, Horace, says Δοκιμαζήης, is made to affirm little more than "virtue is not vice;" but I must beg permission to express my different opinion.—A reference to the context will shew that the poet is aiming to incite in us virtuous inclinations, encouraging us by observing, that where excellence is impossible, even a **MEDIOCRITY** is commendable.—Thus

"Non possis oculos quantum contendere *Lyncæus*,

"Non tamen idcirco contemnas lippus *inungui*."

Again, in the same train of argument he says

"Est quâdam prodire tenus, si non datur ultra."

Also

"Nemo adeo ferus est ut non mitescere possit,"

"Si modo culturæ patientem commodet aurem."

Lastly, we have the sentence in question.

Virtus est vitium fugere, et sapientia prima

Stultitiâ caruisse.

To shun vice is a virtue, (has some merit) and the first advance to
wisdom

wisdom is to get clear of folly.—Your correspondent Δοκμαστής knows to what ambiguities the Romans are exposed for want of the Article in their language—that want is strikingly evident in the above sentence. We must not take “Virtus” to mean “Virtue” in the enlarged, general sense, in which it is mostly used, but we must fix a more confined signification; and this in English is done by attaching the article. “a” Numerous examples might be adduced from contemporary authors of this latter acceptance of the word “Virtus.” Cicero himself sanctions it when he observes, “Omnes rectæ animi affectiones, *virtutes* appellantur.” All proper affections of the mind are termed Virtues. “There is a virtue in *shunning* Vice,” namely the virtue of *resistance* to its allurements and incentives.—Your numerous readers, and Δοκμαστής also, will, I think, now be convinced that our elegant Bard by no means makes the mere jejune affirmation, that “Virtue is not Vice”—that there is not the least necessity of considering “prima” as a common adjunct to “Virtus” and “Sapientia”—and that the commonly received punctuation is perfectly intelligible.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient humble servant,

J. W.

For the Athenæum.

SIR,

IN Fabroni's Life of *Mazochi* I met with an anecdote which pleased me much. That learned man had been betrayed into unseemly asperity of language in some controversies in which he was engaged. Sensible of the fault, when he was apprised of an attack made upon a new publication of his, he requested a friend to peruse the piece, and draw up a summary of the arguments, omitting all personal and extraneous matter. These he sat down and answered, without feeling any temptation to deviate from the calmness of a mere argumentative debate. Whatever irritating expressions there might be in the work of his antagonist, they were all dropt by the way, and nothing came before him but objections stated in the words of a friend.

This, I think, would be an excellent method to be pursued by all those who cannot regard an opponent in any other light than that of an enemy, or who are unable to preserve their temper when assailed by illiberality and abuse. A man of a warm disposition, in his impatience of insults, is ready to say, like M. Harpin in *Moliere*, “Moi, me plaindre doucement !” Even among philosophers there are, I fear, very few who would be able to persevere in the cool indifference to abuse displayed by the writer who thus began his reply to an adversary : “Your work consists of railing and reasoning ; to the railing
ing

ing I say nothing—to the reasoning I answer as follows.” Although such forbearance is found by experience to be uncommon. I am rather surprized that it should be so, considering the manifest superiority it gives to the party practising it. Who does not feel that there is a grandeur in thus treating with silent contempt the effusions of petulance or malignity, which is forfeited by the most successful retaliation? Were the object even to mortify a quarrelsome antagonist in the most sensible manner, it would generally be most effectually attained by passing over his provocations without notice. There are many to whom a war of words is an agreeable exercise. They thrive by such contention, and are perfectly willing to take their share of reproachful language, provided they gain an opportunity of returning it with interest. I have heard of a lady of free speech, who found herself often provoked to employ her vituperative powers on her husband. His method was always to take up his fiddle and play her a tune, without opening his lips, whilst she was bursting with vexation. Her violence, augmented by his tranquillity, at length brought her to her death-bed; but when near expiring, “I think (said she) I could recover yet, if the fellow would but answer me:” this remedy, however, he was not at all inclined to administer.

To return to the prudent expedient of Mazochi. One who should be unprovided with a friend capable of serving him in the manner mentioned, might, perhaps, perform a similar office for himself, by resolutely turning over every page of his opponent which a glance of the eye should inform him to contain nothing but personalities, and stopping only at the argumentative parts, which, to make sure of it, he might cut out, and study by themselves. At any rate, a controversialist who is conscious of being prone to irritation, might make it a rule never to publish a reply, without first committing it to the examination of some sober friend, who should have full authority to expunge every word that he did not approve. There is no doubt that this would operate as a sufficient *damp*; for there are few who cannot with tolerable patience bear the abuse levelled at a friend.

I remember a comic instance of the cooling efficacy of a medium of transmission in a scolding match. The late Dr. R. F., when he first settled in this country, brought over a wife and numerous family, not one of whom, except his eldest son George, knew a word of English. It was not long before misunderstandings arose between the mistress and the servants; and one morning, a lodger in the house was witness to the following scene. Mrs. F. stood at her chamber door, the maid at the stair-foot, and George upon the landing place. The lady in harsh Teutonic thundered invectives, which George translated in their passage, “My mother says you are a thief, and a slut, and a naughty woman.” The wench, in an equally loud key, retorted that her mistress was a liar, a slanderer, and so forth; which George, with the same fidelity, and in the same calm unvaried tone, translated to his mother. Thus the dialogue was divested of all the accessory violence of speech and gesture, and passion soon subsided for want of fuel. I should suppose that the discussions of plenipotentiaries by

means of interpreters enjoy a similar advantage; otherwise, the mutual complaints of rough and uncivilized people might be apt to bring their respective agents to blows.

Yours, &c.

LENIS.

To the Editor of the Athenæum.

ON SEYMOUR'S REMARKS, CRITICAL, CONJECTURAL, AND EXPLANATORY
UPON THE PLAYS OF SHAKSPEARE.

SIR,

THE spirit of conjectural and emendatory criticism should be jealously watched by the guardians of public taste. The learned and subtle Bentley made wild work with Horace; and even our countryman Milton did not escape him. In our day *Shakspeare* is doomed to the merciless tomahawk of daring conjecture. Mr. Seymour maintains the fanciful hypothesis that every line in *Shakspeare's* dramas was originally regular; and like another *Procrustes*, whenever he finds a word which exceeds the just measure of ten-syllable verse, he boldly lops it off as surreptitious: but where one or more syllables, or even half-lines, are wanting to complete the stated number of metrical feet, he conjecturally distends the text by the labour of his own ingenuity. Sir, no man conversant with *Shakspeare* can believe that every verse which he wrote was metrically regular: the breaks in the metre are too frequent to render it credible that they should be corruptions of the genuine copy: and indeed the general irregular character of his dramas, forms a strong presumption that he did not implicitly submit to the rules of metrical arrangement. Many of his scenes occasionally deviate into prose; and I marvel much that Mr. Seymour did not exercise his emendatory pen in torturing the prose-dialogue of *Hamlet* into verse. This jealous anxiety to vindicate our poet on the score of exact versification, is a feeling which I am surprized to find exist in any man, who is conversant with the English acting-drama. The French tragedies consist of oratorical declamation; on the French stage therefore regular verse is absolutely indispensable. But with us, the example of Garrick, who had nature on his side, has banished the technical sound of measured numbers as far as it be possible. The eloquence of our theatre is indeed harmonized by rhythmical modulation; but the chime of verse does not *obtrude itself* on the ear; its effect is in some measure felt, but it is felt, as if it were, imperceptibly. The laws of metre are therefore of little importance in our drama; and should ever be disregarded, where the neglect of them

is

is compensated by the sweetness or passionate warmth of the expression. Cold and tasteless is that judgment, which can read with Mr. Seymour

"Tis commendable in thy nature, Hamlet,
because the verse as it stands in the received reading,

"Tis sweet and commendable, &c.

exceeds the just number of feet. I am happy to observe that this trimming and smoothing of our venerable Bard is discountenanced by some of our ablest critical Reviewers. That the rage for emendation should often lead to blunders is not surprising: from an infinite choice I shall content myself with selecting a few.

Abus'd her delicate youth with drugs and minerals. *Othello*.

Mr. S. expunges the graceful and appropriate epithet of *delicate*, on the plea that it renders the verse disproportionately long; he would read

Abus'd her youth with drugs and minerals.

Now, Sir, let the line be printed with the proper elisions, and it will be found a correct eleven-syllable dramatic verse.

Abus'd her delicate youth with drugs and min'rals.

Get thee gone; to-morrow
We'll hear, ourselves, again. *Macbeth*.

Mr. S. observes, it is difficult to extract sense from this passage: and adds, "perhaps Macbeth dismisses the murderer with these words—get thee gone; "and then conceiving some new purpose, says to himself, "to-morrow we will"—but suddenly recollecting his guests he breaks off, "*here*." i. e. "home my thoughts!"

Of this critical, conjectural, and explanatory note, I am tempted to say with *Dangle* in the Critic, "Egad; the Interpreter is the most difficult to be understood of the two." What is this but to strain at a gnat and swallow a camel? Where the difficulty lies, perhaps Mr. S. can alone explain. "Ourselves" is the kingly assumption for "myself;" To-morrow I will myself hear thee further on this business.

I cannot forbear adducing a third instance of busy and wanton intermeddling with the text.

Now o'er the one half world
Nature seems dead; and wicked dreams abuse
The curtain'd sleep; now witchcraft celebrates
Pale Hecate's offerings, and wither'd murder, &c. *Macbeth*.

Mr. S. thinks the repetition of "now" encumbers the verse; in which opinion I am amazed to find he is supported by Steevens: and he purposes to expunge the second "now," and in room of the beautiful personification, "The curtain'd Sleep," to substitute—*risum*

teneatis ?"—"the curtain'd Sleeper !" But, Sir, whoever can have perceived any thing of awkward tautology in the repetition of "now," must in my humble conception possess an ear of most peculiar organization: and he who can overlook the exquisite beauty of "The curtain'd Sleep," and substitute in cold blood "The curtain'd Sleeper," may be a competent critic of quantities, but his taste can scarcely inspire envy, and as to imagination, he has none. The iteration of a word is in fact one of the principal sources of pleasure in descriptive language; and the repetition of "now," besides that it finely pictures the hurried perturbation of Macbeth, gives a spirit and a flow to the versification, which must be felt by a reader of poetic sensibility. How bald, how comparatively tame, creeping, and lifeless, appears the line without it!

Wicked dreams abuse

The curtain'd Sleeper; witchcraft celebrates
Pale Hecate's offerings, &c.

Against this particular tragedy, Mr. S. appears to have armed his whole host of conjecture: he has even thrust the apparition of Duncan into the supper-scene to jostle with Banquo: but I suspect few of Shakspeare's admirers will resign their judgment to the guidance of one, who can persuade himself that the play would open with superior grandeur of effect by the abrupt entrance of Macbeth; as if suspense were not a most important engine in the creation of awful feeling; or who can stigmatize as spurious the first scene of the witches, because "they seem to meet for no other purpose than to tell that they shall meet again." The observation, that "all we hear of the sailor and his wife is rather ludicrous and impertinent, than solemn and material," savours of the French school of Criticism.

We all know the pompous pains taken by Voltaire to prove the want of dignity in Shakspeare's proverbial metaphor "not a mouse stirring;" which this reviler and imitator of the great poet of nature, ridiculously translated

Je n'ai pas entendu trotter une souris.

But the ludicrous language of the witches is no less in character, than the plain artless expression of the centinel in Hamlet is natural and inoffensive. The very objection that their language is ludicrous, confers honour on the discernment and invention of Shakspeare: whose genius is no-where more conspicuous than in the wild and grotesque discourse which he has appropriated to his witches; in fact, if we bring ourselves to believe that such beings really existed, it is almost impossible not to believe that they spoke as he has made them speak. I have no doubt that had a French Dramatist treated the subject of Macbeth, and been compelled to introduce the witches, we should have heard them declaim in very solemn numbers; but the *sorcières* of the French poet would have been totally distinct beings from

from the witches of ancient British superstition. Nor do I doubt that a modern would have taken care that the speeches of these mysterious agents should have been wholly connected with the circumstances of the scene in which they were actors. But the desultory discourse of Shakspeare's witches, wherein the forthcoming events of the drama glance, but darkly, gives a bolder reality to their characters, and presents to the imagination a wider scope of preternatural agency. The strong feature of reality in Shakspeare's characters, is indeed principally produced by this dereliction of dramatic consistency. Many passages in Hamlet have no relation to the main design, but they make us lose sight of the drama, and we persuade ourselves that a scene in real life is passing before us. The incoherent ravings of Lear evince in the poet a deeper and more philosophical knowledge of human nature, than if they had incessantly turned on the cruelty of his daughters without any irrelevant mixture.

My jealousy for the reputation of Shakspeare has betrayed me, Sir, into some length, which your candour will I trust excuse.

I am,

Respectfully yours,

C. A. E.

To the Editor of the Athenæum.

SIR,

I WISH to acknowledge an over-sight in my communication of last month. The conjunction ought not to be omitted in the sixth verse of the Hymn to Venus, but we may, if we please, read $\pi\alpha\sigma\iota\ \delta\iota\ \epsilon\pi\gamma\alpha$. When observing that $\pi\alpha\sigma\iota\sigma$ and $\pi\alpha\sigma\iota\alpha$ are frequently interchanged, I might have added that Markland in v. 30. of the Supplices of Euripides, has published $\pi\alpha\sigma\iota\alpha\ \phi\alpha\sigma\iota\tau\alpha\iota$ from manuscript for $\pi\alpha\sigma\iota\sigma$, which latter reading the metre will not admit. And though not acquainted with the practice of the tragic poets, as at length ascertained by the sagacity of Mr. Porson, he probably preferred $\pi\alpha\sigma\iota\alpha$ partly from the judgment of the ear. This may be inferred from his note on v. 665. of the same play.

I am, Sir,

Yours

E. COGAN.

Feb. 3d, 1807.

For

*For the Athenæum.*SOME ACCOUNT OF THE LIBRARY OF THE
BRITISH MUSEUM.

THIS Library consists of three principal and original collections, that made by Sir Robert Cotton, that by Robert, Earl of Oxford and Mortimer, and that by Sir Hans Sloane.

And first in the order of time are the Cottonian Manuscripts, a collection not more valuable, than extensive, being in most languages, and relating to a great variety of subjects, but principally, to the history and constitution of this country. Many therefore are written in the Saxon character. Sir Robert spent the greatest part of 40 years in making this collection, purchasing at great expense from all quarters, particularly from the dissolved monasteries, Chronicles, Chartularies, Histories, and Manuscripts of all kinds, in which pursuit he was assisted by many learned men: among whom were Andrews, Bishop of Winchester, Lambard, Dee, Camden, and Sir Christopher Hatton. In his will he ordered it *to be preserved entire for the use of the public*. It was accordingly so preserved, and so used at his manor house, in Westminster, where it was much augmented by his heirs.

The house in which they were deposited, was, in the year 1731, demolished by a fire, and many of the books were altogether consumed, others very much damaged. The residue still being the public property, remained, as before, at the disposal of parliament.

Next followed the Harleian collection, all manuscripts. This was purchased by parliament for ten thousand pounds, of Henrietta Cavendish Holles, Countess of Oxford, and Countess of Mortimer, relict of Edward, Earl of Oxford, and Earl Mortimer, and the Dutchess of Portland their only daughter, upon an express condition, that it should be kept together in a repository, when provided, as an addition to the Cottonian library, and be called by the name of the Harleian collection of manuscripts; and the richest collection of manuscripts ever got together by an individual in this country, was every way worthy of accompanying that of Sir Robert Cotton. The collector pursued nearly the same course, and had nearly the same object in view, as Sir R. Cotton. Of course the collection will be no less distinguished by variety than the former, abounding with topographical descriptions, treatises on the antiquities, laws, customs, civil and ecclesiastical polity of this country, and general histories of the principality of Wales, of Scotland and of Ireland. It contains many poems, ancient ballads and plays; but it is particularly rich in bibles and biblical books, of which there are three hundred copies in Hebrew, Chaldee, Greek, Arabic, and Latin: there are also many manuscript copies of the Greek and Latin classics.

The

The third collection was that of Sir Hans Sloane, who, by a codicil to his will, bearing date 20th July, 1749, ordered that his library and museum at Chelsea, consisting of drawings, prints, medals and coins, and also of books, and manuscripts, should be *preserved entire for the use of the public*; and empowered his trustees to dispose of them to government, within a twelvemonth after his death, for the sum of 20,000*l*.

This, also, as may be supposed, by the vast sum given for the purchase, is a very choice and very rich collection. It is more particularly abundant in original treatises on philosophy, medicine, and natural history, though possessed of a great variety of other matter. The catalogues of this collection, containing short accounts of the contents, drawn up by Sir Hans Sloane himself, embraced no less than 38 volumes in folio, and eight in quarto.

Here we learn the influence of example. Here we behold the natural order of public spirit! Here we are taught that liberality moves with a kind of accelerated force; not resting with the individual from whom it originates, it propels others in its progress; sometimes, indeed, rousing the pride of emulation; but sometimes stirring the energies of benevolence. For let the philosopher of Malmesbury,* or the philosopher of Geneva,† say what they please, man possesses as much of the benevolent, as of the selfish animal, and goodness provokes to goodness.

Government being thus possessor of these collective riches, wisely determined, after various delays which had been made, in reference to the wills of the testators, and different arrangements which had been formed for the accommodation of the public, to bring them under one roof, in order to form them into a grand national depot: accordingly the trustees, being incorporated by the name of the Trustees of the British Museum, purchased the large mansion, built by a late Duke of Montague, and long used as his residence, and converted it into a general repository of valuable articles.

To forward this purpose, as well as to raise salaries for a principal librarian and other officers, a vast sum was raised by a lottery, the whole of which was to be paid to receivers appointed by government, on or before the 6th of October, 1747, and foreigners no less than natives were invited to contribute according to proportions limited and settled by act of parliament.

In connection with these three principal collections, should also be mentioned, the books and manuscripts of Major Arthur Edwards, who by his last will and testament, bearing date June 11, 1738, left his own library, for the same public purpose, and on the death of Elizabeth Milles bequeathed 7000*l*. towards erecting or purchasing a house for the reception of the Cottonian library, or, in case such house should be provided sooner than that event took place, to buy books and MSS for the new establishment. This collection therefore is to be considered as a sort of accompaniment to the Cottonian library;

* Hobbes.

† John Calvin.

library; it is more particularly rich in Italian books, the rest are French and English.

Upon the whole we may say of this one establishment, at least, what Pericles says in his celebrated funeral oration of the city of Athens. Here we exhibit a public city, and we do not drive away even foreigners from reading our books, nor from beholding our curiosities, which not being kept from the public, even our enemies may survey and receive benefit from.

And thus much concerning the British Museum, as our national library. The present establishment was made in the year 1753, and being once formed, on the strength of the above original collections, and strongly recommended by the support of Government, gained powerfully on the public notice; and the British Museum was from that time considered as a sort of asylum, where valuable sets of books might be lodged in security, without the danger of being dispersed; or as to a general store-house where the public curiosity might be at once quickened and gratified.

The first addition to these collections, that shall be here noticed, is what is called the king's library. This was first formed under James I., enlarged under Charles II. and contains many curious treasures, which belonged to several of our preceding princes.

The manuscripts of the royal library, consist nearly of 2000 volumes, among which more particularly, are a vast number of Greek and Latin fathers, and of the Old and New Testaments. Latin bibles, and some very ancient, are here in great abundance; and the celebrated Alexandrine MS of the Old and Greek Testament, is one of the oldest Greek MSS which is any where known to exist. This collection was presented to the British Museum by the present king, in 1761.

Next may be mentioned the papers of Dr. Birch, being principally extracts made from original works in different libraries, and intended to illustrate many interesting parts of the English history, and biography. Ayscough, a late very useful and respectable labourer in the province of making catalogues, proposed publishing the three volumes of historical letters, written in the reigns of James I. and Charles I., as containing a very curious detail of many particulars not mentioned by our historians.

Catharine Madox, widow of Thomas Madox, Historiographer royal to Queen Anne and King George I., bequeathed to this establishment her husband's MS collections. These are contained in 94 volumes, part in folio, part in quarto, being the labour of 30 years of the compiler's life. They consist of extracts from Records in different public archives and libraries in England, and were designed to furnish materials for composing a Feudal History of England from the remotest period.

In so small a sketch, as must be unavoidably contained within the limits of a letter, it will not be expected, that the names of all the persons, who have either given, or bequeathed, particular books, or sets of books, should be specified, or that any description will be given

given of books, however curious or useful it might be to particular persons. The present writer aims only at general hints for the use of general readers, as being most likely to be generally useful.

He therefore passes over the particulars of those purchases, several Greek MSS more particularly, made from the libraries of Dr. Mead, and Dr. Askew; the curious papers, collected or composed by Cole and Baker, principally relating to the University of Cambridge; (though indeed the latter belongs to the Harleian collection,) the valuable library, lately received, that was bequeathed by Cracherode; these, and many more must be dismissed; nor will any account of the printed books be given, as opening into a field too wide for the present.

But that vast collection of pamphlets, made by Tomlinson, the Bookseller, in the eighteenth century, must not be wholly overlooked. This embraces the pamphlets, published during a most turbulent period in our history, viz. from the end of year 1640, to the beginning of 1660. These being brought into one aggregate, and preserved entire, were uniformly bound, in a series of more than two thousand volumes. The catalogue consists of twelve volumes in small folio, and had so exact a register, and references, that the smallest article can be very readily found. Eight volumes of this catalogue contain small quarto Pamphlets, two, small octavo, and two, folio. Many of these pamphlets were so rare, when first published, that Charles the first is said to have given ten pounds for the perusal of one of them at the collector's house; and, though the value afterwards fell considerably lower, four thousand were refused for them at first.

The collection consists of public orders and ordinances and declarations of both Houses of Parliament, together with proclamations, and papers printed at Oxford, and also pamphlets on all subjects connected with the history of those times, whether occasional, historical, political, or theological. Of course it must be supposed, that they have been largely drank at, as very plentiful sources of information by writers on that turbulent period. Rashworth particularly, in his voluminous historical collections, has taken large draughts from them. The whole came at length into the present king's hands, who presented them to the Museum in 1761.

C. D.

To the Editor of the Athenæum.

SIR,

I am persuaded that no one is more desirous than yourself of conveying to the public correct information, especially respecting persons whose eminent talents and virtues may be expected to attract the
attention

attention of other times. In this view, I beg leave to point out to you a short, but comprehensive passage in the "Memoir of the Rev. Thomas Wakefield," in which the anonymous author of that tribute to the memory of an amiable and excellent man has, inadvertently I doubt not, mistated the feelings and opinions of his departed friend on the subject of his brother Mr. Gilbert Wakefield.

The author of the Memoir says, that Mr. T. Wakefield "lamented" his brother's "peculiarities." What was intended by this expression it is not very easy exactly to ascertain. The most obvious sense of it would refer to habits of troublesome singularity in the daily intercourses of life. From these, every one who knew him must be convinced that no man was ever more free than Mr. Gilbert Wakefield. Nor, I apprehend, could it be justly described as a "peculiarity" to be "lamented," however rare an occurrence, that after a patient investigation of religious truth he determined to follow the dictates of his mind, even though they led him far out of the road to ecclesiastical emolument. Mr. T. Wakefield felt no such inducements to quit the church for which he had been educated; otherwise no man could have been better disposed to make a similar sacrifice. Nothing is more certain than that he honoured, instead of lamenting, this conduct of his brother.

But perhaps, the author of the Memoir might refer to the political opinions of Mr. Gilbert Wakefield, and the free, ardent, even unguarded manner in which he arraigned the motives and conduct of an administration which had, in Mr. Fox's judgment, added more to the public burdens, and taken more from the public liberties than any administration in any times. Here give me leave to state, on the very best authority, that of Mr. T. Wakefield himself, that he was the leader of his brother into political speculations, especially on the French Revolution. Of this he had become a warm admirer for some time before he could persuade Mr. G. Wakefield, then engrossed by theology and literature, to pay much attention to the subject. I mention this fact because, as Mr. T. Wakefield also assured me, the contrary had been generally reported. The language into which his brother's ardent mind, seconded by a very rapid pen, would sometimes betray him when animadverting on the measures of such an administration, Mr. T. Wakefield, in common with the rest of his intimate friends certainly lamented. They apprehended disadvantage to the cause which he supported, and inconvenience to himself. But as to the political opinions maintained in his various pamphlets, no one who had an opportunity of knowing how Mr. T. Wakefield expressed himself during the period of their publication could suppose that he would describe them as "peculiarities," or make them the subject of a lamentation.

On this point I can offer proof which may, I think, be regarded as decisive. After his brother's pamphlet had been declared a libel, and while the judgment of the Court was delayed, Mr. T. Wakefield drew up a letter to Lord Kenyon, who was his parishioner, and professed for him the highest respect. This letter he read to me since

Mr.

Mr. G. Wakefield's death. It was written in a manner very suitable to the occasion. Some passages in it were calculated even to "draw iron tears down Pluto's cheek." Mr. T. Wakefield, who would have sacrificed every thing but truth in the service of such a brother, determined, as he informed me, after a very anxious consideration, not to send that letter to Lord Kenyon, lest he should be supposed to admit that the conduct and opinions of his brother, to whom he never communicated this design, had been justly subjected to the censure of the law.

It is not without regret that I object even to a single sentence in a "Memoir of Thomas Wakefield." I respect the writer, to me unknown, who devotes his pen to the memory of a man whom I loved and honoured. Could he still form a wish, I am persuaded that I should comply with it by stating what his near connexions well know to have been his feelings and expressions respecting Mr. Gilbert Wakefield. Though both those affectionate brothers, so "pleasant in their lives," are now "beyond the reach of censure or applause." I thought it was not unbecoming the intimacy I enjoyed with one of them, and a friendly acquaintance with the other, to endeavour to remove an incorrect and unfavourable impression of this subject. Such an impression I was sorry to find had been received by several of your readers from a perusal of the Memoir.

I need not say how readily I depend on your impartiality for the insertion of these remarks.

I am, Sir,

Yours,

J. T. RUTT.

Clapton,
Feb. 16, 1807.

CLASSICAL DISQUISITIONS.

ON THE POEMS OF HOMER.

THE art and judgment, which, as well as exuberance and vigour, are in a considerable degree the characteristics of Homer's poetry, the perfection of his language, and the general regularity of his metrical system, indicate a period much advanced beyond the rudiments of his art. But at what time the poetical age of Greece commenced, who were the authors by whom it was first adorned, and what the subjects which they selected for the display of their genius, are topics which we must in general be content to leave in the obscurity in which time has long involved them. We hear indeed of an Orpheus, who by his "mother's art" could check the winds, and stop the course of torrents; of an Amphion, who moved rocks and stones by the sound of

his lyre; of Linus the son of Apollo, of Musæus, the bard of the Elysian fields; and of Thamyris, who challenged the Muses to contend for the palm, and for his temerity was punished with the loss of sight, and, what a poet would consider as a greater misfortune, the extinction of his mental vision, and oblivion of his powers of song:

Αἱ δὲ χολωσάμενοι, πῆρ' ὄνυσαν, αὐτὰρ αἰδὼν
θεσπέσιον ἀφείλοντο, καὶ ἐκέλευζον κίθαρις τευ,

and these fables we are told to allegorize, and interpret them of poets, who by the dictates of wisdom, and the charms of verse, could tame even savage spirits, and reduce them to willing obedience under the restraints of law and social order. But these names, though probably not wholly fabulous, are at least so inseparably connected with fable, as to lose all authority, and we may safely dismiss them into those regions in which imagination may delight to wander, but in which the footsteps of sober history will never appear.

Though all traces of the literary history of Greece previous to the time of Homer, have long since disappeared, yet at a very early age, falsifiers were not wanting, who for the purposes of gain, or the pleasure of imposture, circulated their own fabrications under the sanction of names venerated as sacred by the people of Greece, and coeval with the infancy of their history. Some such pieces have reached our time, though they are in general the productions of late ages, and were not, perhaps, in every instance, written with any fraudulent purpose. Fabricius, the learned and indefatigable compiler of Greek literary history, has arranged these pieces in the order of time to which they lay claim, as productions of the Antehomeric age, and has been followed by some other writers. But, notwithstanding the credulity of some learned men, not one of these works has the least possible claim to genuineness, it seems most natural to treat of them according to the ages, to which they may with most probability be referred; and as the poet Aratus* deduces the origin of his song from Jove, so the history of Grecian and European learning must begin with Homer, an auspicious name.

In the papers which will be devoted to this subject, we shall attempt, in order to form an impartial estimate of the critical merit of the poems which pass under the name of Homer, to narrate their history in different ages so far as it is ascertained by authentic testimony, to furnish a concise view of the controversy which has existed with respect to their early state, and the mode of their composition and transmission, to give some account, as far as they are worthy of notice, of the ancient biographies of the poet, of his early commentators, of the most valuable remaining manuscripts, and scarce or critical editions of his works, and of some of the most noted translations.

No disquisitions are commonly more tedious than those of general systematic criticism. As however the name of Homer stands at the head

* Ut Aratus ab Jove incipiendum putat, ita nos rite captiori ab Homero videmur. *Quint.* x. 1.

head of one of the most distinguished classes of composition, in which excellence has been more rare than in any other, and as he has probably not been equalled, certainly not surpassed, by any of his successors, it seems requisite on this occasion to say something of the nature of epic poetry in general, and of the *epopœia* of Homer in particular.

Critics do not seem to have yet come to an agreement respecting the definition of epic poetry, and the essential qualifications of those compositions which are entitled to be ranked under this class. The French writers who have laboured in this province of critical enquiry with peculiar diligence, and have drawn up systems of elaborate formality, in which they have attempted to reduce the principles of taste and the operations of genius, to the technical precision of an art or science, have perhaps done little to enable either the reader to feel more strongly the beauties which his native taste had taught him to admire, or the writer to contrive his fable with greater skill, to delineate his characters in more lively colours, or to give greater weight and dignity to his sentiments. Yet the general heads under which they have arranged the constituent principles of epic excellence appear not to be altogether useless.

Homer is in one sense no less the parent of criticism than of poetry. If succeeding poets have borrowed his beauties, critics have derived their rules from his practice, and the chance or the taste which regulated the course of his ideas have been converted into rules of art, admitting of no appeal. The definition which the more rigorous critics deliver of an epic poem is the following, "a fable poetically related, for the purpose of exciting admiration, and inspiring the love of virtue, by representing the action of an hero, favoured by heaven, who executes some great project, triumphing over the obstacles by which he is opposed." It is obvious that this definition is drawn from the ancient epic, and would exclude at least one of the most distinguished of those poems, to which the common feelings of mankind have induced them to apply the appellation of heroic. England, says Voltaire, possesses an epic poem, the hero of which, so far from accomplishing a great enterprize by celestial succour in a year, is deceived by Satan and his own wife in a day, and expelled from the terrestrial paradise for his disobedience to God. He would therefore define an epic poem, to be the recital in verse of an heroic action. As no definition of the *epopœia* can be given which shall exclude the poems of Homer, we may be the less solicitous on the present occasion respecting minute accuracy.

The following qualities will perhaps be admitted as essential to the just construction of an epic action; it should be *one*,—it should be *great*—it should be *marvellous*, without violating the laws of probability.

The epic action should be one. This is a point in which no controversy exists. The unity and completeness of an heroic fable is obscurely defined by Aristotle as the possession of a beginning, a middle, and an end, by which he can only mean; to describe an object clearly laid down at the commencement, as the foundation of the poem, the nar-

ration

ration of the events by which it is retarded or promoted, and the final catastrophe in which they issue. He justly remarks that an action is not one, merely by its relation to a single agent. He therefore censures those poets who have undertaken to narrate the whole series of exploits of some individual hero, as Hercules or Theseus, thinking that as Hercules was one, so the action of the poem which should describe his life and labours, would also be one. This critic has probably the merit of having been the first clearly to observe and explain the nature of the unity requisite to the heroic action. "In this respect also," says he, "Homer will appear divine, when compared with other poets, that he has not undertaken to relate the whole war of Troy, though possessing a beginning and an end, for it would have been of too great extent, and could not have been easily comprized within a single view, or even if confined within a moderate compass, would have been perplexed by the variety of events which it would contain. Therefore having selected a single part for his subject, he has introduced many other parts by way of episodes, as the catalogue of the ships, and other episodes, by which he introduces variety into his poetry. Other poets preserve indeed the unities of time and person, but violate that of action, as the authors of the *Cypria*, and the lesser *Iliad*; the *Iliad* and *Odyssey* each affording only the subject of a single tragedy, or two at most, while many may be taken from the *Cypria*, and from the lesser *Iliad* more than eight." The fable therefore should be one, tending throughout to the accomplishment of one purpose, possessing a sufficient complexity of parts to create an interest, yet easily connected with each other, and bearing an evident relation to the whole.

Yet sometimes the poet is permitted to withdraw the attention of his reader for a time from the principal subject, to some of the subordinate parts, which he selects for the purpose of ornament, and on which he expends all his skill. These episodes, or temporary deviations from the subject, are so far from being faults, that if judiciously introduced and well treated, they are often ranked among the principal beauties of a poem, and are the passages which are perused with most delight, and to which the reader most frequently recurs. The sacking of Troy, the love of Dido, the descent into the infernal regions, and the fate of Nisus and Euryalus, are well worth the rest of the *Aeneid*.

The action should be great and interesting, the personages heroic, and the event to which their actions are referred, important. Hence epic poets have usually selected some event nationally interesting to their countrymen; Homer, the success of the Greeks; and Virgil, the establishment of the supposed ancestors of the Romans in Italy. Tasso has made choice of a subject peculiarly interesting in his own age to Christendom at large; and Milton wished to include the whole human race in close and equal participation in the importance of the events which he chose as the theme of his muse.

The machinery, uniting the marvellous with the probable, has commonly been esteemed an essential part of an epic poem, and the
success

success of those poets who have discarded it, will not perhaps justify us in excluding it.

An historic action rarely combines all the qualities desirable in an epic fable. It is therefore the part of a poet to select a subject sufficiently remote either by time or place to admit the introduction of poetic fiction without the violation of probability, and capable of being combined with a machinery adapted to the age and country to which it is referred. The Punic war of Silius, the Pharsalia, and the *Henriade*, relate to topics of history too important, too familiar, to require, or with propriety to admit, the aid of the poet, though many passages of these poems may doubtless be splendid and beautiful.

The fable must be regarded only as a kind of sketch or outline skillfully combined, in which the poet prepares to lay his colouring, and gradually to work the whole into life and beauty. The small number of performances admitted into the rank of perfect epic poems, tends to inspire us with a high idea of the difficulty of this species of writing. In few indeed are required greater or more various endowments; nor can we easily form a higher estimate of a mighty mind, vigorous by nature, and enriched by art and study, than we gain from the perusal of *Paradise Lost*. Man in his noblest forms is the proper theme of the heroic poet. In the school of life he must study the varieties and combinations of character, the expression and operation of passion: in that of philosophy the principles of vice and virtue, the object of social institutions: and the reference of individual action to the whole. In his mode of narration are required the combined beauties of almost every species of poetry. The knowledge of nature impressed on a lively imagination, must furnish his descriptions and images, and the art of the dramatist must often put his narration into action. The powers of language, and the melodies of verse must, be at his call; and then, with almost every endowment of knowledge that can ennoble the mind of man, he may challenge the highest honours which intellectual pre-eminence can deserve.

The nice and accurate discrimination of character is as requisite to the epic poem as to the drama, and constitutes one of the most important and difficult branches of each art. The perception which answers to the variety of character actually presented in life or history is common to all mankind; the conception which can give creation to imaginary character, and embody it in a distinct form, is the privilege of genius alone.

The sentiments proper to an epic poem, are to be deduced from all the stores of ethical knowledge, philosophical and practical. When combined in the form of speeches, the arts of eloquence and poetry must unite to give them grace and force. The rhetoric of poetry has its proper character, which it is difficult to preserve without infringement; and even Virgil, though the poet of judgment, has not escaped censure, as having in some instances confounded the provinces of these sister arts.

The epic diction possesses likewise peculiar characters. To perspicuity, the fundamental quality of all good style, it should join a gravity

vity and dignity suited to the elevation of the subject. In these qualifications no writer has excelled Virgil, whose works may be regarded as presenting a poetic diction almost perfect. The ornaments of heroic poetry should be grave and chaste, and grandeur of effect is almost the sole object at which they ought to aim.

With respect to their structure, the fables of the Iliad and Odyssey are entitled to a high degree of praise. The fable of the Iliad in its general outline, is eminent for its unity, its simplicity, and its grandeur.

It has been asked, what is the subject of the Iliad? The poet's exposition of his argument in the seven introductory verses, speaks only of the dissension of the chiefs, and the fatal effects which resulted to the Greeks, from the anger and consequent secession of Achilles, the bulwark of the war. The subject therefore, says Wolf, so far as defined by the introduction, closes in the eighteenth book; and the remaining six books turn on a different argument, a new anger of Achilles, reconciled to his countrymen, and thirsting for the death of Hector, to satiate his own vengeance, and appease the Manes of his slaughtered friend. Any dispute however on this subject would be little more than verbal, and if the anger of Achilles will not serve the purpose, we may select his glory and vengeance as furnishing the leading idea of the poem, to which all the events in a greater or less degree refer, and which is eminently illustrated by the catastrophe. This principle is laid down with sufficient perspicuity in several parts of the first book. Accordingly Wolf proposes a new introduction, which is not perhaps very Homeric, but will satisfy, we should imagine, the most scrupulous critic, by its strict conformity to the subject.

ΚΥΔΟΣ αἰεὶ, θεᾶ, Πηληϊάδεω Ἀχιλῆος,
ὅςδ' ἔως βασιλῆϊ κοτεσσαμένος ἐν νηυσὶ
Κεῖτο, Ἀχαιοῖσιν τε καὶ αὐτῷ ἀλγέ' ἔδωκεν,
Αὐτὰρ ἀνίσταμενος, Τρώωνι καὶ ἑκτορι δῖον.

We may assume then the glory of Achilles, displayed by the necessity of his valour and exertion to the success of the Grecian cause, and his signal triumphs over the author of his domestic insult and injury, and over his foreign foe, the murderer of his friend, as the argument of the Iliad.

The ancients have observed and admired the art with which the poem opens.

Non gemino bellum Trojanum orditur ab ovo:
Semper ad eventum festinat, et in medias res,
Non secus ac notas auditorem rapit.

The Grecian army is infected by a dreadful plague, to which multitudes fall daily victims. When no human means afford relief, Achilles calls a council of the people to deliberate respecting the causes of the divine anger, and the means of appeasing it: Calchas, the augur, to whom he appeals, ascribes the public calamity to the impiety of Agamemnon, in rejecting the supplications of Chryses, the priest of Apollo, for the restoration of his daughter, supported by his

sacred

sacred character, and the respect due to the god, his patron. A violent debate takes place between the chiefs, and Agamemnon, reduced to the necessity of surrendering his prize, in revenge seizes Briseis, the favourite captive of Achilles. The insulted hero retires indignantly from the war. Jupiter, at the request of Thetis, decrees that the injury shall be signally avenged. The Greeks, abandoned by their most distinguished warrior, experience, though not without some turns of fortune, which relieve the narration, a succession of defeats, and are driven to their ships, their last resource, to which the enemy is on the point of setting fire. The Greeks were already sensible of the loss of the chief, who had formerly led them to victory; and Agamemnon himself had supplicated his return, with offers of ample reparation, but he remains inexorable. The nodus of the poem is, therefore, the accomplishment of the return of Achilles to the relief of the Greeks, which is effected by the death of his friend Patroclus, slain by the hand of Hector. Achilles is roused in an instant to revenge. Forgetting every former injury, a single object possesses his mind. He rejoins the army. The Greeks recover their courage, and resume the course of their successes. Achilles appears in all the splendour of his grand and terrific character, and his vengeance is soon satiated by the blood of his enemy. Here the fable might seem naturally to close. Achilles has triumphed, atonement is made for the insult which he had suffered, vengeance is gained for the loss of his friend. But the two fallen heroes still retain a part in our concern; the shade of Patroclus demands the performance of the rites of sepulture, as necessary to his repose; Hector has never lost his claim to our esteem, and we are shocked at the unworthy treatment which he receives from his inhuman victor. The restoration of his body to his parents and countrymen is effected by the interesting narrative of Priam's visit to the Grecian camp, and the prevalence of his prayers, enforced by intimations from heaven, over his ferocious enemy. This narrative may be censured as an excrescence from the subject; but whether contrary to the rules of art, or coincident with them, who would purchase a perfect regularity by its sacrifice? Here we come to a proper and natural pause. The angry passions of the savage hero are soothed, and the turbulence and fury of the preceding parts of the poem are closed by scenes of solemnity and temporary peace.

The distribution of the subordinate incidents is nearly as follows. War is the subject of the Iliad, battles are its great events. The battles are four.

Agamemnon, directed by a deceitful dream sent from Jupiter, to give battle to the Trojans, but doubtful of the disposition of the people after the secession of Achilles, makes trial of them by a stratagem. The armies come in presence of each other, and on the proposal of Agamemnon it is agreed to decide the contest by a single combat between Paris and Menelaus, the parties most concerned in the origin and event of the war. The victory, by one of those contrivances *απο μηχανής*, so convenient to the epic poet, is left undecided, and the truce is broken by the treachery of Pandarus, who wounds

Menelaus

Menelaus with an arrow. A furious battle ensues with various success, in which Diomedes bears a conspicuous part. Hector leaves the army, to direct the Trojan matrons to offer vows and supplications to Minerva that she would avert the destroyer from the city, and on his return, challenges the bravest of the Greeks to single combat. The chance of the lot falls on Ajax, but the contest terminates decisively, and closes the first battle, vii. 305. A truce ensues for the purpose of burying the dead.

The second battle contains little variety and occupies only a part of the eighth book. The gods are prohibited by Jupiter from joining in the battle, and the Greeks are driven to their camp. The Trojans spend the night on the plain.

The third battle comprizes a wonderful variety of incidents, extending through eight books. (xi—xviii.) After various changes of fortune, the Greeks are driven back, the Trojans penetrate into their camp, and are proceeding to set fire to the ships, when Patroclus by his entreaties prevails on Achilles, to permit him to lead out the Myrmidons to the succour of the Greeks. The Trojans in their turn are repelled, but Patroclus falls. A furious contest ensues for the possession of his body, which lasts till Achilles appears on the rampart, and by the very sound of his voice terrifies the Trojans, and puts an end to the fight. xvii, 244.

The next day, the event which has been in preparation through all the preceding parts of the poem is accomplished by the return of Achilles to the war. The hero now becomes the sole object of interest. Through the Trojan ranks he is in quest of Hector alone. After a dreadful slaughter, the battle is ended by the death of that chief. The general colouring of the incidents in this battle is considerably different from that of the preceding parts of the poem. Here the action, strictly speaking, closes; the funeral ceremonies of Patroclus, and the visit of Priam to the Grecian camp, being somewhat extraneous.

The period of time which an epic poem admits, is obviously incapable of very strict definition. As however the action should be one and perspicuous, the time cannot be very much extended. That of the Iliad, even including the intervals of inaction, does not extend to more than fifty-two days. It begins in the ninth year of the war, probably in the summer. The plague commences, and rages for nine days. On the tenth Achilles summons the council, is insulted, retires, and receives the promise of his mother Thetis that she will supplicate Jove in his behalf for vengeance. The absence of the god in Ethiopia prevents the discharge of this promise till the twelfth succeeding day. On the twenty-first day therefore of the action, she receives the assurances of Jupiter in favour of her son. The twenty-second day includes the assembly in the second book, and the first battle, ending in the seventh. The twenty-third and the following day are devoted to the truce and the burial of the dead. The second battle takes place on the twenty-fifth, and the third and fourth in the two ensuing days. The twenty-eighth and twenty-ninth are occupied by

by the funeral of Patroclus. For twelve days the body of Hector is daily dragged round the tomb of Patroclus by the conqueror. On the fortieth, Priam goes to the Grecian camp, and obtains the corpse of his son, and a truce is formed for twelve days, that the Trojans may mourn for Hector, and celebrate his funeral.

Such is the outline of the fable of the Iliad. Its episodes will next come under consideration.

Dissertation on the Elysian Fields of Antiquity.

BY WILLIAM FALCONER, M. D. OF BATH.

(Concluded from page 154.)

HAVING thus spoken of the happiness of the climate, let us now proceed to consider the other sources of gratification with which these regions are said to have been furnished.

SPONTANEOUS PRODUCE OF THE EARTH.

The earth in these countries is said to have yielded all its fruits and produce without the labour of cultivation.

Homer* seems to allude hereto in his description of Elysium, although it be not expressed in Mr. Pope's translation, and Pindar's† words on the same subject carry nearly the same meaning.

Tibullus gives a similar account in a passage which I shall presently cite at length. These accounts perfectly agree with those which are given of the Canary, or Fortunate Islands. Plutarch has remarked it in the passage above cited, and this seems to be confirmed by later authorities which I shall presently mention.

Perhaps the idea of an exemption from labour being a principal source of happiness in a future life, might be in some measure derived from the nature of the climate, under which these notions were first suggested.

Bodily exertion, which is accounted a gratification in countries of a cold or moderate temperature, is, where great heat prevails, a painful operation. The entertainments, the pleasures, the occupations of different countries, manifest this incontestably.

But it is a maxim of a justly celebrated‡ moralist, “that, the more
natural

* The words of Homer are, “την περ ευημενην εστιν πηλαι ανθρωποισιν” which may be translated that the means of living there are very easy to men.

† απονιστερον ευδαμοι νηρονται εστιν.

‡ Montesquieu.

Olymp. B, iii, 112.

natural causes incline men to indolence, the more should moral causes estrange them from it." Thus in the mosaic paradise, which was undoubtedly meant as a picture of the most perfect scene of human felicity, and possibly emblematic of what was to take place in a future condition, man was placed in a state of happiness, but not of indolence. It was specified by the Almighty, to be his duty, to cultivate and preserve the garden he inhabited. Labour without fatigue seems to have been intended for him, not as a toilsome duty, but as an enhancement of pleasure. But when man had lost his innocence, and thereby offended his creator, one of the penalties inflicted on him was, "that he should eat his bread in sorrow," that his labour, formerly a pleasurable employment, should become a painful and fatiguing task, and that his very subsistence should depend on his own efforts. It is even possible that some traces of this sentence of the Almighty might have given rise to the Pagan ideas of future happiness. What was imposed as a punishment in the present life, they might expect to be remitted in another, and more perfect state of existence. Nor are these ideas incongruous to the Christian Revelation. A state of rest is repeatedly mentioned in the Scriptures,* as expressive of the kingdom of God; and it is promised in the Book of the Revelations, as the reward of those that die in the Lord,† that they should rest from their labours.

Fruits produced at all Seasons.

Another happiness, which these regions are said to enjoy, consists in the great variety of excellent fruits produced at all seasons of the year. Thus Hesiod‡ tells us that the happy islands beyond the ocean produce delicious fruits thrice every year. Plato says that they yield at all times every kind of fruit and produce.

Lucian § in his extravagant and burlesque account has not forgotten this circumstance, as he makes the vines bear twelve times a year, and the other fruits, as the apples and pomegranates, not less than thirty times. The above accounts, that of Lucian excepted, differ but little from those which we have of the state of the Canary Islands, both from ancient and modern authors.

Plutarch, in the passage above|| cited, says that they produce without trouble or labour plenty of delicious fruits sufficient to feed the inhabitants.

Diodorus says that the mildness and happiness of the climate is such, that it produces for the greatest part of the year ripe fruits, both of those kinds which grow on trees, and others; and he adds that

* See the third and fourth chapter of the Epistle to the Hebrews, where this word is used in this sense repeatedly.

† Revelations, ch. 14, v. 13.

‡ ΤΟΙΣΙΝ ΕΛΛΗΝΕΣΙΝ ΚΑΡΤΟΥΣ

ΤΕΙΣ ΕΤΕΡΟΙΣ ΘΑΛΛΟΥΝΤΑ ΦΕΡΙ ΧΕΙΡΑΙΟΣ ΑΓΡΟΥΣ.

§ Lucian Ver. Hist. lib. ii. p. 399.

|| Life of Quintus Sertorius.

that such is the* exuberance of happiness which this place affords, that it appears to be the habitation of Gods rather than of men.

Le Maire,† a modern traveller, gives in his voyage to the same country a nearly similar account. "These Islands," says he, "which were formerly called Fortunate, deserved that name, if the goodness of the air, and the richness of the soil be considered. They abound in wheat and barley, and in some parts of them they have two crops in a year.—Honey, cows, sheep, deer, and all the necessaries of life are in great plenty." To which he adds, "that the happiness of this place, and the being able to subsist independent of other countries, made the heathens formerly believe, that it was the Elysian Fields, destined for the abode of happy souls after death;" and on his departure, he subjoins, "I was almost enchanted with this island, and with much ado parted from it, and if ever I leave France again, it shall be to live in the Great Canary,

FLOWERS.

Flowers are likewise introduced among the principal ornaments of these happy regions.

Homer in two‡ places speaks of the departed spirits as dwelling in meads of Asphodel, and Plutarch cites a passage from§ Pindar wherein not only roses of a scarlet hue are described, as ornaments of these seats of the blessed, but the gold-coloured, or Hesperidean fruits also.

Plato in the Axiochus describes the meadows|| of Elysium as ornamented with ¶ various flowers.

Aristophanes also, in his comedy of the Frogs, speaks of the Elysian meads as filled with** roses, and as serving as places for the festive dances, and songs of the blessed spirits.

Tibullus has a celebrated passage to the same purpose, which so much

υπερβολη της ευδαιμονιας.

† Collect. of voyages and travels, London, 1732. Folio, vol. v.

‡ Odys. lib. XI. l. 538. 572, lib. XXIV. l. 13.

§ See a preceding note.

|| The garden of Eden was constructed by the Almighty with a view to beauty as well as utility. Not only every plant that was good for food, but such also as were pleasant to the eye, were planted there.

¶ παντοιοι δε λειμωνες αυτασι ποικιλοις εαυτομανοι.

Axiochus. i

Strophe IV.

** To the meads with roses gay,
To the flowery meads away!
There in frolic mood advance,
Form we there the mystic dance,
Which to crown this hallow'd eve
Lightly we are wont to weave;
Which the indulgent Fates restore
Partial to this sacred hour.

Antistrophe IV.

Cloudless his auspicious rays,
Sol to us alone displays,
Who from foul contagion free,
Give our lives to purity.
No contracted thoughts we know,
Fraught with general love we glow,
And to all alike dispense
Unconfined benevolence.

Aristophanes, Frogs, act 1.

Dunster's Translation.

much resembles the description of a Mahomedan Paradise, that many think the hint was taken from that Poet.

“ Sed me quod facilis tenero sum semper amori,
Ipsa Venus campos ducit in Elysios:
Hic choreæ cantusque vigent, passimque vagantes,
Dulce sonant, tenui gutture, carmen aves.
Fert casiam non culta seges, totosque per agros,
Floret odoratis terra benigna rosis.
Ac juvenum series teneris immista puellis
Ludit, et assidue prælia miscet amor.
Illic est cuicumque rapax mors venit amanti,
Et gerit insigni myrtea sarta coma.

Tibull. Eleg. Lib. i. Eleg. 3.

Which lines a friend of mine has thus elegantly translated.

“ If whilst I liv'd, within my yielding breast,
Love ever dwelt a fondly welcome guest,
Be mine in death the blessing, to repose,
Amidst those joys which Venus self bestows,
While with conducting hand she kindly leads
Her faithful votaries to Elysian meads;
Blest scene of choral dance and rapturous song,
Where tuneful birds their sweetest notes prolong;
Where native casia flings perfume around,
And odorous roses paint the happy ground;
Where nymphs and swains in sportive measures play,
And wage in wanton mood their amorous fray,
Where each fond youth, who, in the realms above,
Remorseless death reft from the joys of love,
Meets the fair guerdon of his constant vows,
And with unfading myrtle decks his brows.”

Lucian* has not omitted to tell us that the regions of happiness which he describes were ornamented with all kinds of flowers.

This is another distinction of the Canary Islands as we learn from Le Maire, who says that the choicest flowers grow there of themselves without any care.

SINGING OF BIRDS.

The singing of birds is another ornament of these happy regions. Tibullus, in the passage above cited, has laid considerable stress on the entertainment they afford; and singing birds, particularly the nightingale, are repeatedly mentioned in Lucian's description of the Elysian Fields. I need not mention that the Canary Islands afford this gratification in great abundance.

It is highly probable that Milton, whose erudition was nearly as extensive as his genius, and who understood better than any other man, the proper use of learning, drew from the sources abovementioned, many circumstances in his description of Paradise.

Notions

* Ver. Hist. 395.

NOTIONS OF PHILOSOPHERS ON THE HAPPINESS OF A FUTURE STATE.

Some of the philosophers of antiquity, superior to the ideas of sensual gratification, have supposed that the supreme rewards of a future state would consist in the happiness derived from the immediate presence of superior beings, which should, in those blissful regions, be vouchsafed to the spirits of the good and just, as the utmost enhancement of their felicity.

Hesiod, in his account of the golden age, which is evidently, I think, a paradisaical system, tells us that men * lived then as the gods, and enjoyed their friendship and society.

And even when † the first race of men was at an end, and the superior deities had withdrawn themselves from a personal intercourse with mankind, Jupiter, he informs us, created a number of inferior agents or guardian spirits, whose business it was to traverse the earth, to protect mankind, and to observe both their good and evil actions.

Plato, in the apology of Socrates, describes that philosopher comparing his state on earth with the one he expected to experience in a future life, in company with persons, who, for their transcendent virtues, had been exalted to the rank of deities.

And where in the Phædo he describes the regions of happiness, he is careful to tell us that there are groves and temples, which the gods actually inhabit, and that a familiar intercourse subsists between the gods and the inhabitants of this country.

In the ‡ tenth book of the Republic he endeavours to excite his readers to the cultivation of justice and wisdom by the prospect of reward in the friendship and society of the gods.

Virgil, in his *Pollio*, when foretelling the return of the golden or paradisaical age says,

" Ille deum vitam accipiet, divis videbit
Permixtos heroas, et ipse videbitur illis,

Pollio, l. 15.

" He shall enjoy the life divine, and see
The gods and heroes of eternity,

Ælian

* Ως τε θεοι δ' εἶσιν. *Op. & Dies*, l. iii.

φιλοι μακαρεσσι θεοισι. line 116.

† Αυταρ επι κεν τουτο γενος κατα γαια καλυψεν,
Τοι μιν δαιμονες εισι Διος μεγαλου δια βουλας
Εσθλοι επιχθονιοι φυλακες θνητων ανθρωπων,
Οι εα φυλασσωσιν τε δικας και σχετλια εργα,
Ηερα εσθαρμενοι παντη φειτωντες επ' αιαν
Παυτοδοται. l. 121, &c.

The following passage of Milton seems to owe its origin to that of Hesiod above cited,

— nor think tho' man were none,
That heaven would want spectators, God want praise;
Millions of spiritual creatures walk the earth,
Unseen, both when we wake, and when we sleep:
All these with ceaseless praise his works behold,
Both day and night. *Parad. Lost*, iv. 675.

‡ Versus finem.

Ælian* in his account of the vast transmarine continent, which is taken from the historian Theopompus, and seems to correspond with the Atlantis of Plato, and is evidently meant to represent a place of future happiness and reward, says "that the virtue and justice of the inhabitants is such, that the gods themselves did not disdain their intercourse and friendship."

These passages bear a considerable analogy to some in the Old Testament, from which it is possible they may have originated.

L'AMADIGI DI M. BERNARDO TASSO.

(Continued from page 158.)

Canto 1. In those good old times when the world was adorned with every virtue, the wise King of Britain died, and his brother Lisuarte was summoned from Denmark, where he had married Brisene the Danish princess, to succeed him. Accordingly he set sail, and with a fair wind reached the court of Languines, in Scotland. Here; while the two kings were discoursing together, they beheld a ship come full sail through the sky, which alighted close to the shore; sweet music was heard, such as might make all cares be forgotten, and a lady came out with an armed youth more beautiful than Adonis. One damsel carried his lance, another his helmet; the lady accosted the two kings, and besought Lisuarte to knight the child, saying that he was not less noble than he was fair, and that she had brought him from his mother's home, which was far distant, to receive knighthood from his hand, he having sworn not to receive it from any other. Lisuarte, craving leave of Languines, performed the ceremony; that done, an ugly dwarf came from the ship, leading a stately steed; a shield was hanging from the saddle-bow, it was set with jewels, and bore the picture of a damsel in a field or; and that no sword or lance might profane the divine beauty of that face, it was covered with adamant; this shield had been made by the Fairy Silvana, who had nursed the child. She now gave him the shield, which he threw round his neck, mounted, and rode away, and she also disappeared. Much did Lisuarte regret that he had not learnt their names; many knights would have followed the strangers to enquire this, but he forbade them, judging that it was his wish to be concealed. Grimon however, took horse, and rode after him. He found him engaged in battle, and saw him kill his enemy. He asks his name, the young knight replies he must needs conceal it: a threat, and combat follow. Grimon is lying at his mercy, when a damsel comes up full speed, and holds the conqueror's hand, telling him that Grimon is one of her father's knights, whereupon he spares him and departs. She then

* Varia. Hi t. l. iii. c. 18.

then by magic heals Grimon of his wounds, tells him that the child is son to a queen, who lives in sorrow because she cannot have the father for her husband, and gives him the picture of this queen in a golden casket, to carry to Lisuarte; Alidoro, she tells him, is the name of the youth, Silvana of the fairy, who came with him. The king changes colour when he sees it, for he then knows that the strange knight is his own son. Lisuarte proceeding to Britain, leaves his daughter Oriana with Languines. The Child of the sea is given her to serve her, and they love each other. One day when the queen and court are in the fields, a lion rushes among them. The knights run away. The beast makes at Oriana, and the Child of the sea kills him.

2. Alidoro and his dwarf ride on till it grows dark, and they stop beside a fountain; suddenly a light appears in the wild; it proceeds from a rich pavilion of silk and gold, in which four tapers are burning, a bed ready, and a table spread fit for a prince. A female voice says to him, as he is hesitating what to do, Eat, Alidoro, and go to rest, I am thy friend, and will serve thee while I live in whatever I can. He then goes in, and looking at the picture in his shield, falls in love with it.

While the queen and her ladies are returning home, carrying the dead lion, a giant with four knights surprises them. Five old barons, who attempt to defend them, are presently put to death, but the Child of the Sea, taking the sword of one, kills one of the giant knights, wins his shield, overtakes the giant who has Oriana in his arms, kills him also, and then kills the other three of the party. This is injudiciously conceived, a giant and four knights would have been a reasonable day's work for Amadis in his ripe years; for a first adventure, and he being unarmed also, it is preposterous. Some of the fugitives carry the alarm to court. The giant was known to be the lord of a neighbouring island, which lay between Ireland and Britain, and who had now come on one of his usual expeditions to catch concubines. Agriante, concluding that he has embarked with his captives, puts to sea in pursuit of him. Once more the queen and her company are interrupted on their return home. But it is now by a more agreeable adventure; a hundred dwarfs meet them at night-fall, each carrying a torch, and dressed in garments whose riches might have satiated a thousand misers. A damsel with them exhorts the queen in Urganda's name to be her guest for the night, saying, that a king is at hand to escort them. Perion accordingly comes up, and they all go to a pavilion in a valley between two hills, a place worthy to be the abode of Urganda. The doors were of crystal, the windows transparent as the very air; and in each corner was the semblance of a lion, whose eyes gave more light than the conflagration of Rome when Nero set it on fire. Here the Child of the Sea beseeches Oriana that she would ask Perion to knight him.

3. Urganda bids Oriana make this request, and tells king Perion that in his wars with the king of Ireland this child will be his main support. Four pages come in, bearing a suit of armour, made per-
haps

haps under the influence of certain stars. The king knights him, and victory and honour descending from the heavenly quire, hover over him on harmonious wings of purple and gold, and fill the air with flowers. Perion then departs. The queen of Scotland enquires anxiously for her son Agriante, and is told that he will soon return after he has taken the giant's castle and released all his prisoners. A damsel arrives from Gandalin, bringing to the Child of the Sea the sword, the ring, and the cake of wax, which were found with him in his ark. Oriana takes the wax, and the Child departs with Gandalin. Oriana asks of Urganda if she shall see him again after she is sent for by her father; the enchantress assures her that she will, and then she asks what is his country and his parentage.

Alidoro passes the night in talking to the picture, and to himself, upon the folly of talking to it. At length he falls asleep, which he had hardly done before the birds awoke him with their morning song, and he found himself lying in the open country, and his shield hanging upon a bough near him. A man meets him, and directs him to a great adventure which is nigh at hand. A little way off, he says, there are three rivers, each with a stone bridge, and upon each bridge a statue, the two first of marble, the third of gold. As he approaches, the first statue will wind a horn, and a knight come to defend the passage; if he be overthrown, he loses his arms and horse, if he be the conqueror, two damsels will crown him with a garland of gold, and he must advance to the second bridge. There if he be defeated he will lose only his armour, but if he conquers, the statue will give him a mirror of adamant, in which he may, at any time, behold his mistress, in whatever state she may then chance to be. A giant guards the third bridge; here the forfeiture is to be his own shield, and all that he has won at the other two passes; but the reward also is greater, for the golden statue will answer any questions concerning his love, and his future fortunes. Alidoro wins the passage of the first bridge, and proceeds to the second.

The Child of the Sea meets with the woman who is ripping open the wounds of her husband. It will be sufficient thus briefly to mention such parts of the story as closely follow the Romance.

4. The Child meets the damsel of Denmark, here called Lidia, and rescues Perion. Proceeding, he meets a knight in the forest who jousts with him; both keep their seats; but the laces of the stranger's helmet burst, and shew her to be a woman of excellent beauty. The Child draws back, and would have loved her if his heart had been free. She urges him to continue the battle, and says, that if he forbears because she is a damsel, thinking that women are unworthy to bear arms, she will maintain that they are, and do battle with him upon that quarrel; but the Child protests he has no such unjust thoughts of a sex whom he honours; and they become friends through the secret instinct of nature. She tells him her name is Mirinda, and that all she knows of herself is what a female Indian has told her, that she is daughter of a king and queen, and has been instructed to

seek

seek her father in this island. He in return, relates his own equally mysterious history; and they separate.

Alidoro meantime comes to the second bridge, and discomfits the second knight, who, as soon as he is overthrown vanishes, and the statue presents the conqueror with the magic mirror. Immediately he looks for the beauty of his shield, but to his utter astonishment, instead of perceiving a gentle damsel in womanly attire, he sees her armed on horseback, and in company with another knight, himself so beautiful, and in such friendly discourse with her, that the lover instantly becomes jealous.

Mirinda however has left the Child of the Sea; she lies down beside a brook to sleep during the heat of the day, and sees in a dream a knight kneeling at her feet, who makes a long declaration of love to her; she falls equally in love with him, wakes, and finds though the knight was an ideal form, the love remains. She looks for him in every place, and upbraids him for ungratefully forsaking her; in not ferring, without reason, that if it had been only a dream, she would not have been so truly in love.

5. The Child of the Sea kills Galparo, who was more cruel than Nero or Ezzelino. The damsel, whom he has avenged upon him, goes to the court of Scotland to Agriante, who is now returned, and tidings come in from all parts of the Child's exploits. Oriana, who is about to go to England, sends the Damsel of Denmark to meet him in France, and gives her the wax which contains his name.

Alidoro, having been entertained by the two damsels of the first bridge, proceeds to the third, the golden statue winds the horn, and the giant advances to attack him. This monster was twenty ells high, if he who measured him is not a liar; his arms seemed like two ship's yards, his legs and thighs like the trunks of two trees, and his armour was made of some marvellous thing, whether of the bones of a serpent, or of those monstrous birds which fly over Scythia, or of the tooth of orc or whale, the poet is uncertain. A terrible battle ensues. Alidoro's sword breaks, he throws the hilt at the giant's head, it makes him tremble and the bridge too. What can Alidoro do, without arms, and faint with loss of blood! must he perforce lose the mirror, the golden crown, and his darling shield, and be sent back with shame?

Mirinda meantime travels on, still complaining of love, till in a lonely valley she hears a knight, complaining also of the same sorrow, he is lying along upon the grass, groaning and weeping, she accosts him, and persuades him to acquaint her with the cause of his grief.

6. He proves to be the king of Valencia; he and the duke of Medina had wooed the king of Seville's daughter, but while they stood at a distance, adoring the flowers of the tree, another rival had plucked the fruit. The duke, discovering this, had accused the princess to her father; by the laws of Seville incontinence was to be punished with death, the party tempting being to be burnt; but each

of the lovers claimed the punishment as guilty, to save the other, and the judges would not decide to sentence either. The king of Valencia says, that unable to bear this he forsook his country, but that the danger in which she is, grieves him even more than the total loss of his own hopes.

Urganda comes in a fairy ship, more beautiful than Cleopatra's, and carries Oriana and Mabilia to Windsor. On this day she tells her the history of the birth of the Child of the Sea.

(To be continued.)

MEMOIRS OF DISTINGUISHED PERSONS.

THE LIFE OF DONA LUISA DE CARVAJAL Y MENDOZA.

THE following narrative is collected from a volume, entitled *Vida y Virtudes de la Venerable Virgen Dona Luisa de Carvajal y Mendoza, su Jornada a Inglaterra y Sucessos en aquel Reyno, Por el Licenciado Luis Munoz, Madrid, 1632*. The book is dedicated to Philip IV. In this dedication the author asserts that the late king had made peace with England for the sake, among other motives, of rendering the name of Catholic less odious in that island by the support of his greatness and the communication of his piety; and that when D. Luisa was moved at the same time by [Divine Providence to go to England, he favoured her purpose, assisted her with his liberality, and recommended her to his ambassador.

There is a second dedication, *A la Madre Mariana de San Joseph, Priora del Convento Real de la Encarnacion de la Recoleccion de San Agustin*. Here the author says that, thirty years ago, when he was very young, he had the good fortune to see the face of D. Luisa, which still remained impressed in his memory; his father had introduced him to her, that he might see and speak with her; and his mother who visited her at Valladolid, and for many years frequented the same church of the Jesuits, often talked of her virtues, and of her journey to England. These recollections induced him, when he had seen the *Librico de sus honras*, which was printed at Seville, to write an Eulogy on her death. There was also an account of her death current at Seville, and he wrote to a devotee of D. Luisa's to procure it for him; this person did not succeed, but informed him that there existed somewhere her life written by her confessor, which, upon farther enquiry was found to be in the *Convento Real de la Encarnacion*. The prioress readily consigned it into his hands, together with seven and thirty depositions, which had been collected by command of the king, in order to procure her canonization. This con-

fessor

fessor was an English Jesuit, by name Michael Walpole. It appeared at the end of his summary that he had compiled it from D. Luisa's own papers. She had tied these up and sealed them, and written on the cover these words both in Spanish and English: "I desire and enjoin my companions, that when I die they keep these papers under lock, without breaking the seals. If my confessor be in England they are to be delivered to him; and if not, let them be burnt in the presence of you all, no person reading them, as it is a matter of conscience." The licentiate thought he should not fulfill the duty of a diligent writer, unless he sought for these original documents. Father Henry Pollard, (*Polarde*) a countryman and companion of Walpole, had them in his possession at Seville. From him they were with much intreaty procured by means of Father Norton, another English Jesuit, with their original inclosure, and many letters written by her from England to her friends in Spain; and from these papers Luis Munoz composed his history, preserving as much as possible D. Luisa's own words. The originals by F. Pollard's consent, were then deposited in the *Convento Real*, where her relics, as they were already considered, were preserved. Some poems of Luisa's are added at the end of the volume. They are all religious, and usually under the form of pastoral and amorous allegory, but written with a decorum which is not often to be found in such poetry.

D. Luisa was the daughter of D. Francisco de Carvajal y Vargas, and of D. Maria de Mendoza y Pacheco, being allied on both sides to the noblest families of Spain. She was born January 2, 1566, at Xaraizejo in Estremadura, where was the *antiquo solar*, the old family seat of the Carvajales.* Her baptism was deferred till the 15th, on account, it is supposed, of the inclemency of the season. She laments this in one of her writings, and calls the days which intervened most unhappy ones.

Of her early piety many instances are recorded; among others, that even when an infant she never suffered man to kiss her, not even her own father; defending herself with tears and screams, which are the arms of infancy. As children may as easily be bred up to be saints as to be any thing else, there is more probability in the account of her early dislike to going abroad, and to doors and windows; of her telling tales of the servants; and of her love of going barefoot in cold weather, a propensity explained by her early devotion to the barefooted friars. When she was little more than six years old, her mother caught the plague from the body of a poor person, whose funeral she attended, as was one of her charitable customs. She died, and the father took the infection and died also. A good portion was left to the daughter, with directions that she should be brought up in the house of his relation the Marquesa de Ladrada, till she was ten years old,

* Ten years ago, I remember sitting at the Posada door in that miserable town, upon the fragment of a pillar which must probably have been part of the ruins of this mansion.

old, and then placed in a convent, till she should be old enough to dispose of herself; but her great aunt, D. Maria Chacon, took her. This lady was mother to the cardinal, arch-bishop of Toledo, *Aya*, or governess of the Prince D. Diego, and *Canarera*, (lady of the bed-chamber) to the infantas. Upon her death, which took place when Luisa was ten, the child was removed to the house of her maternal uncle, the Marquis de Almagon, to be educated with his daughter. She had an old servant of her parents for *Aya*, who loved her affectionately, and treated her with severity for the good of her soul. When she put her to bed, she always made her cross her arms upon her breast.

This uncle, D. Francisco Hurtado de Mendoza, held the highest employments under the crown. He was a pious man, but his piety was of that kind which is hereditary, like scrofula. His father had been called *El Santo*, the saint, and his sister had sacrificed her life to a useless ostentation of charity. At this time he was appointed viceroy of Navarre, and his conduct shews how successfully the Jesuits had propagated the methodism of popery. The viceroy of Navarre, who had been ambassador in Germany, used to employ himself in singing psalms with his family, in disciplining himself with bloody severity, and in weeping at his prayers, till frequent weeping had brought on a defluxion in his eyes. He educated Luisa according to his own notions of the right way; her old governess died, and did not leave her under more reasonable tuition. She made a vow in imitation of St. Francisco to do whatever she was adjured to do by the love of God. There was an inconvenience in fulfilling this which she had not foreseen. When she went to church the beggars continued their importunities for the love of God, (*por amor de Dios*) after all her money was gone, and she was not sure whether or not this vow obliged her in that case to give away part of her apparel, as she did one day, a pair of ambered gloves. Her Jesuit confessor, however, limited the meaning of the vow to money. The Marques was well pleased that she should feed one poor person daily from her table; so she exercised the two virtues of charity and self-denial at once, by eating bread and broth herself, and giving away the delicacies which had been prepared for her. He enjoined her to pass at least an hour every day in mental prayer; the time was usually after supper: the place, her uncle's oratory; and the ordinary subject of meditation, was upon the seven sheddings of the blood of Christ, by the circumcision, the bloody sweat, the scourging, the crown of thorns, the rending off the garments, (which must have been put in, to make up the favourite number) the crucifixion, and the piercing his side. This was a fashionable devotionary receipt, and her *Aya* had instructed her in its mysteries. When he went out, he used to persuade her to stay in the oratory, and lock her up there. He enjoined penances also, not as expiations, for she never needed any, but in imitation of our Saviour and the saints. The Marquesa, who had something of the prevailing humour, would sometimes invite her to fast in honour of the saints, whom

whom she particularly affected. Unfortunately she was a sound sleeper, and found it difficult to rouse herself for her prayers at dawn; to remedy this she used to stand with her bare feet upon cold stones, to kneel in the coldest places, and dip her hands and arms in cold water, comforting herself with the thought, that if her attempts after all did not avail as prayer, they would as mortification. Sometimes the Marques who knew all these things, recommended her to wear cilices. Once when she thought she had seen an apparition, which both the Marques and the biographer conceive to have been the devil, he made her go in the dead of the night to the same place, and discipline herself; and in this manner, from time to time, exposed her to the devil, till she had learnt to defy him. The Marquesa who had not so far lost all common sense and common feeling as her husband, said these things would bring her to her grave.

A treatise of St. Johannes Climacus upon obedience was her favourite study; her beloved companion, she called it. Obedience has the same meaning in monastic as in military language, and Luisa was thoroughly disciplined in it. Like Catharine in the play, she assented to whatever her uncle asserted, and obeyed him to the very letter of his commands. He bade her one day withdraw from the *brasero*, or she would burn herself; she obeyed, and being asked why she had drawn back, said, because she should have burnt herself if she had not: there was no fire in it. One morning when he went out at six, he bade her stay in the oratory till his return; he was delayed by unforeseen business till four in the afternoon, and Luisa patiently waited there for his appearance, contenting herself when he, somewhat angrily, reproved her folly, with the silent thought that it was an act of obedience.

There was a woman in the family, a great servant of God, she is called, and of sufficient spirit, secrecy and resolution. This woman was authorized by the Marques, to take upon herself the charge of humbling his niece with mortifications and disciplines, and Luisa was commanded to obey her. The reader will remember, that this is not an ordinary legend full of dreams and miracles; it is a narrative compiled from Luisa's own papers, and published only fourteen years after her death; that many of the family of the Marques were then living; and that all this, so far from being considered as the conduct of a desperate madman, is recorded in praise of his piety and excellent intentions. This incarnate fiend used to take Luisa into the oratory and fasten the doors, order her to strip to the waist, covering only her bosom with a *beatilla*,* and then kneel before the altar, while she disciplined her with a whip of cat-gut. Sometimes she gave her fifty lashes, sometimes a hundred, sometimes laid on without counting, till her shoulders were covered with wounds. When this

was

* The *Beatilla* was a sort of veil or muffler, which was fastened to the coil or hood, and covered the chin and breast. Its name seems to imply it that was worn only by *Beatas*, female devotees.

was over, she made her fall prostrate and kiss her feet. At other times this infernal woman stripped her entirely, allowing her nothing but a cloth round the waist, tied her to a pillar in the manner in which Christ is represented, and flogged her from head to foot. Exposed in this manner for sometimes a full hour in the climate of Navarre, her hands were frequently so benumbed with cold that she could not button on her dress. The Marques knew all this, and as if this one tormentor were not enough, set another over her with the same authority. They used to strip her in readiness for the scourge, and lead her about by a cord round her neck, insult her to prove her patience that way, strike her in the face, make her kiss their feet, and lie down that they might set their feet upon her. Such things, the biographer confesses, are recorded like many others in the lives of the saints, rather for our admiration than our example, and the conduct of the Marques was very disputable: the rectitude of his intentions, his great zeal, and above all the happy success which resulted, must be remembered to excuse him.

Yet while the Marques was educating his niece in this extraordinary manner, he did not design her for a nun. It was his wish that she should marry, because he thought the marriage state stood greatly in need of examples of sanctity; but the education which he gave her was such, that any person who the smallest taste for it, could not be supposed to think of any other than a heavenly spouse. Luisa decidedly refused to marry; she acknowledged and at the same time regretted that she felt no call to a monastic life, nor any inclination for it; her wish was to live in voluntary poverty, but still to be free. This design she could not execute till after the death of the Marques and his wife, which took place when she was in her twenty-seventh year.

At this time it was thought highly unfit that any woman should make a vow of chastity without retiring into a Convent. In their own language, the jewel she was to guard deserved such a casket, and required walls, bolts and bars for its defence. These arguments were used to dissuade her from her purpose, but to no effect. She took a small and inconvenient house at Madrid, in the *Calle de Toledo*, adjoining the Jesuit's College, that she might continue under their spiritual direction; and here she removed with a few female servants after her own heart. What furniture could be dispensed with she dismissed, selling it, and giving the price to the poor, except it could be of any use to the churches, in which case she sent it there. A few beds which she retained at first, she afterwards gave to the hospitals. Her dress was a tunic next the skin, of coarse cloth of six *reales*, without other shift or mantle, (*manteo*) than a kirtle of the same. Over this a mourning dress like a nun's, of the coarsest black cloth. Her fine hair was cut short, and her head covered with a coif, to which a coarse *beatilla* was fastened; she had only two of these just to wash and wear, her stockings were grey, her shoes three-soled, her cloak of serge of Ascot. She slept upon planks till infirmities

infirmities came on her, which it may well be supposed her mode of life insured; then she indulged herself with a canvass mattress stuffed with straw. As it was still expedient for the sake of mortification that she should be subject to somebody, an old Duena of the Marquesa, one of her companions, was appointed by her Confessor to command her, and almost intolerably rigorous she was, till she thought fit at length to go into a Nunnery.

Family pride was the last feeling which Luisa could subdue; it never made her abstain from performing the meanest and dirtiest offices, nor from courting contempt and insult by her strange and miserable appearance; still she had the feeling, and regretted it as a sin. She went to market herself in her turn, cleaned the house, carried out the filth into the street, and begged at the convent doors. Some of her relations affected not to see her when they past her in the streets; others on the contrary of the highest rank visited her, and the Queen once sent for her to Court. But in the streets and in the Courts of Justice, where she was obliged to attend in consequence of a law-suit respecting her property, she was often insulted. One day, as she was going to Mass, with the horse cloth, which served her as a blanket, thrown over her for a cloak, the boys hooted after her "the Mother of the Witches!" Her discipline was less inhuman than that to which she had been subjected in youth: it was, however, frequent and cruel. She wore bracelets of bristles and a necklace of the same; little chains with points of iron in them round her waist and the fleshy part of her arms; cilices of bristles and clothiers' teazles; a wooden cross with little spikes upon her breast, and another made like a nutmeg-grater, upon her back, large enough to cover her shoulders.

No visions nor apparitions are mentioned in her life, except a very few which are fairly explicable by moonshine and by the vapours. The Biographer seems thoroughly honest, and Luisa was a faithful self-historian. The state of body to which she was reduced, may be understood by these circumstances; when she was in her best health, the walls of the chamber appeared to be black as ink as she tried to sleep: she slept miserably ill, and when asleep there *fell a humour upon her heart from her brain*, which made her start up in terror. Her income, in conformity to a vow of poverty which she had made, was disposed of in pious purposes, under the direction of her spiritual guides.

One regular symptom of hagiomania (if the word may be allowed) is the desire of martyrdom. Luisa began to experience it about the age of seventeen. Frequent meditations upon the sufferings of Christ led to this; her favourite day-dream was to imagine that she was enduring torments for the sake of the Catholic faith; and in her state of nerves, the vivid thought of bodily pain thus contemplated, induced a feeling of pleasure. England was usually the theatre of these reveries; there religion was reduced to its state in the primitive Church, and the old persecutions were renewed. To England she wished to go, and she wrote at this early age to the famous Nun of Lisbon, *Maria da Visitacao*, laying open her heart upon this subject, and requesting her advice:

advice. The Nun gave no reply, and this the Biographer attributes to Providence, that so holy an enterprise might not receive the sanction of an Impostor. She wrote also to Fray Luis de Granada—the Jeremy Taylor of Spain—and referred him for farther particulars to the letter which she had written to the Nun; the Nun did not communicate it as she had been desired, and Luis de Granada pleaded his ignorance in his answer as an excuse for giving no opinion. — He was a good man, and common decorum as well as common sense prevented him from encouraging a girl of such rank in so perilous a frenzy.

This project was never laid aside. An account of Campian's execution sent home by D. Juan de Mendoza, the Ambassador in London, renewed it in its original ardour, and this was heightened by the publication of the Life and Martyrdom of Henry Walpole. In this mood she made a vow that she would seek after martyrdom by every allowable means. It is plain, that the Jesuits encouraged her, and not without reason; for it was certain that she would not be put to death, and her real influence would be essentially serviceable to that conspiracy which they were carrying on against the church and the government of England. Whenever any one from the English Seminaries arrived at Madrid, or Jesuit who had been in England, her Confessor took him to visit her, that she might hear new particulars of the persecution, and of the sufferings of their brethren. They did not, however, openly advise her to go; on the contrary, they represented all the difficulties of the attempt, and expatiated upon the dangers. P. Luis de la Puente at length told her, he did not dare advise her to the journey, and still less did he dare dissuade her from it. The point of conscience was at length brought to issue; she must either go, or obstinately resist the impulse of God, as if she doubted, that he could bring about great events by feeble instruments. The death of Elizabeth offered a promising opportunity, and just at this juncture also, the long contested law-suit was decided in her favour. As soon as it was determined, she made over the whole of her property in favour of the English mission, for the purpose of founding a Seminary for English novices in Flanders. The donation exceeded 24,000 ducats. She had, at first, reserved a pension of 200 to herself; but of this she repented almost before the deeds were drawn, and gave up the whole, leaving herself without a real. The College was founded at Louvain, Father Parsons being trustee. She lived to see it produce fruits of martyrdom.

She set off from Valladolid, where the Court then happened to be, in the January of 1605. Money in abundance was offered her by the Duquesa del Infantado, and by the Conde de Miranda, the President of Castille; but she would accept none, only taking from the latter the necessary passports. None of her old companions accompanied her. Ines de la Assuncion, to whom she was the most attached, was going; whether her heart failed her or not, she one day required P. Lorenzo de Ponte, a Priest of great experience, to examine into her vocation; and he, finding that her motive was love for Luisa, not any zeal for the mission, forbade her to go. To this disappointment Luisa submitted without a murmur, and placed her in a convent.

vent. When this Life was published, she was one of the exemplary Nuns of Spain. Luisa took with her just sufficient money for the journey, a Priest of the Mass, and two servants from the English Seminary, who were young men of known virtue. She travelled on a mule, and suffered much in crossing the mountains in the depth of winter.

She staid ten days in Paris, with the barefoot Spanish Carmelite Nuns, and from thence proceeded to St. Omer's, where she remained a month in the house of Father Parsons's sister-in-law. The Jesuits in England were afraid of the consequences which her coming might occasion, she being a woman of such rank, and in infirm health. At length, Garnet sent over a woman to accompany her. They landed at Dover, and the next day arrived at the house of a Catholic near the river.

(To be continued.)

ORIGINAL POETRY.

For the Athenæum.

THE German original of this song was written extempore by a young poet while listening to the distant song of the vine-dressers. It is adapted to the tune which prompted the effusion, and I now give it with an attempt at translation, in which, however, I am sensible I fall far short of the Anacreontic simplicity of the German :

DER Dichter liebt den guten wein
Und singt er wirklich gut,
Sagt ihn die rebe niemals nein
Ist gleich die beste traube sein
Und opfert ihn ihr blut.

Der Dichter liebt den magdelein,
Und liebt er nicht zum scherz ;
Ihn billigt gleich die mutterlein
Ist gleich die schönste mädchen sein,
Und opfert ihn ihr herz.

Dann möcht ich für mein leben gern
Ein guter Dichter seyn,
Denn mehr als gold und band und stern
Und alle andre geb ' ich gern
Für mädchen und für wein.

TRANSLATION.

The poet loves the generous wine,
 And if the bard sings well,
 For him shall bud the purple vine,
 For him her sparkling juice refine,
 And fairest clusters swell.

2.

The gentle poet loves the fair,
 And loves her without art;
 The mother hears the poet's prayer,
 The fairest maiden bends her ear,
 And yields the bard her heart.

3.

Oh could a wish successful prove,
 The poet's lot were mine;
 For stars and ribbands far above,
 And far o'er gold, o'er crowns I love
 The maidens and the wine.

To the Editor of the Athenæum.

WRITTEN ON THE BANKS OF THE THAMES AT ETON.

SCENE of my boyish years!—there is a charm
 Inwoven with each shade of circumstance
 That marks our infant pleasures; ev'ry sight,
 And ev'ry sound; the tree, the field, the stream,
 Like friends long sever'd seize upon the heart;
 And joys almost forgotten, re-assume
 A shape, and twine around the memory;
 Till dreaming Fancy paints them more than joys.
 Scene of my boyish years! I not disown
 These natural feelings. Let me rest awhile
 Here on this grassy bank: beneath these elms,
 Whose high boughs murmur with the leafy sound
 That sooth'd me when a child: when, truant-like,
 Of the dull chime that summon'd me afar
 Nought heeding, by the river-wave I lay
 Of Liberty enamour'd, and the Muse.
 Fairest of Rivers! I have seen the Rhine
 Roll its blue waters wide, midst sunny vines,
 Now flashing to the noon, now dark revolv'd
 Midst forest glooms, while mould'ring abbey-tow'rs
 And rocks, bow'd awful o'er the sullen flood;
 Yet owns my heart thy pastoral imagery,

Fairest

Fairest of Rivers !---flowing calm and clear
 Midst thy green islets, while the Swan divides
 Thy silver wave, and the swift-gliding sail
 Recedes in distance midst thy winding shores.
 As you grey turrets rest in trembling shade
 On thy transparent depth, the days long past
 Press on my fond remembrance; when averse
 From sport, I wander'd on thy loneliest banks;
 Where not a sound disturb'd the quiet air
 But such as fitly blends with silentness:
 The whisp'ring sedge—the ripple of the stream—
 Or bird's faint note; and not a human trace,
 Save of some hamlet-spire in woods immerst,
 Spake to the sight of Earth's inhabitants!
 Then have I rush'd prone from the topmost bank,
 And giv'n my limbs to struggle with the stream,
 And midst thy waters felt a keener life.
 Healthful thy milky temperature of wave,
 Reviving Thames! associate with delight
 Thy stream to thrilling Fancy flows, when faint
 I languish in the sun-blaze: and with thee
 Ingenuous friendships, feats of Liberty
 That reck'd not harsh control, and gravely sweet
 The toils of letter'd lore, and the kind smile
 Of Him, who ev'n upbraiding could be kind,
 On sooth'd remembrance throng. Some heaviness
 Blends with my joyful spirit, as I pause,
 To bid thee Thames! farewell: the years of youth
 Return no more; and sad Reflection sighs
 To know that youthful gaiety of heart,
 And youthful innocence, no more return.

CHARLES A. ELTON.

SONNET

TO MRS. CHARLOTTE SMITH.

Occasioned by reading her very beautiful and pathetic Sonnets "Written in the Church-yard, Middleton," and "To Night."

A TEAR, if pitying Sympathy e'er shed
 O'er suff'ring excellence, 'tis due to thee,
 Whose lays each aching heart from anguish free,
 Though Grief's dark tempest gathers round *thy* head.

Yet

Yet, as the nightingale's, thy strains of grief,
 In notes of such soul-soothing sweetness flow,
 That rapt, we listen to the tale of woe,
 Nor, lest we break thy music, bring relief.
 Oh! did I rove, like thee, among the flow'rs
 Cultur'd by poesy, with tender hand,
 To crown thy temples, I would weave a band,
 Whose fragrant buds, endued with magic pow'rs,
 Should (like thy lays) a lenient balm impart,
 And sooth, to sweet tranquillity, thy heart.

Dec. 12th, 1805.

AGNES BOURNE.

THE CHINESE LOVER.

In Pekin's stately city dwelt
 A lady matchless fair,
 Throughout all China there was none
 That could with her compare.
 'Twas more than beauty, more than wit,
 That fir'd her speaking eye;
 With one sweet glance she stole the heart
 Of Hoang Si.

Her cheek outvied the mountain snows—
 Her brows by nature were
 More thin, more beautifully form'd
 Than others pluck'd with care.
 'Twas on her cheek, and on her brow,
 And in her deep-set eye
 Love bade his arrows lurk, to wound
 Poor Hoang Si.

Why sweetly tott'ring mov'd the maid
 In garden and in grove?
 Too little were her beauteous feet
 To bear the queen of love!
 Why strove she not by look or word?
 But stood with downcast eye—
 Love gave her silence voice to speak
 To Hoang Si.

When Hansi mov'd, all other grace
 Eclipsed was and gone;
 As taper-lights when Phœbus shines,
 At night at break of morn.

Like

Like little diamonds dropp'd in snow
 Were her bright eyes, but, ah!
 Relentless parents bade them beam
 On Song-lin-Shah.

O why did fortune make her rich?
 Or why was I so poor?

I met the lustre of her eye
 And thought the bliss secure;
 Till richer proffers favour woo'd,
 Successful woo'd, for ah!
 Too cruel fate! herself she gave
 To Song-lin-Shah.

Far from my breast my reason fled,
 And left me quite forlorn;
 I wander'd to the deserts drear
 With all my garments torn.
 I taught the caverns to complain—
 I made their echoes cry,
 Reverberative to my moans,
 Poor Hoang Si!

I have been in the Indian lands,
 And on the Persian sea,
 But never never could regain
 My heart's sweet liberty.
 Oft have I play'd the pipe of peace,
 And borne the sword, yet ah!
 Could ne'er forget the beauteous wife
 Of Song-lin-Shah.

P. B.

RETROSPECT OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS.

THE reported victories of the Russians over the French, which obtained so much credit about the close of the preceding month, have proved to be utterly unfounded. It now appears that no action between the contending armies took place after December 26th. Of the battle of that day, an account has been published in the Petersburg gazette, which represents the Russian commander, General Beningsen, as having been finally successful, after a hard and bloody contest, in repulsing an attack by the different divisions of the French army, one led by Napoleon himself. Such appears to have been the general fact, though the Russian and French accounts widely differ as to their respective losses. The result seems to have been, that each party retired from the immediate field of contest, which is, doubtless, rendered a desert, and is probably scarcely passable during this open winter.

Napoleon

Napoleon has continued at Warsaw, the district round which, on both sides the Vistula, is occupied by the French posts; and he is making formidable preparations for renewing the campaign. The Russians are probably concentrated near the borders of Lithuania, and are augmenting their forces. It is to be lamented, that the few generals of note among them seem to be upon bad terms with each other.

In the mean time, the theatre of war is extending on the Turkish frontier, where the Russians have taken possession of most of the strong places in Moldavia and Wallachia. They have hitherto met with little resistance, but it is asserted, that the Porte has at length declared war against Russia, and collected a large force to oppose them. There is little doubt, at least, that through the French influence this must shortly be the case.

Napoleon has given a provisional government to Polish Prussia, all the members of which are Polish nobility.

The king and queen of Prussia have removed to Memel. The Russian influence is entirely predominant in the Prussian court.

Breslaw surrendered to the French on January 6th. Brieg, in Silesia, has since fallen into their hands, and Jerome Bonaparte is making a rapid progress in that province.

The insurrections in Hesse against the conquerors, which, at one time, wore a formidable aspect, are said to be suppressed.

The French, under Marshal Mortier, entered Swedish Pomerania on January 26, and have since invested Stralsund.

Accounts have been received from the colony of New South Wales, importing, that a scarcity, approaching to a famine, prevails there. The hopes of supply from the last harvest were in great measure frustrated by inundations, which swept away the growing corn. The new settlement on Van Diemen's land has been reduced to great distress by this failure.

At home nothing has excited so much interest as the financial statement made in the House of Commons on January 29th, by lord Henry Petty, Chancellor of the Exchequer, by which it appeared that no new tax would be requisite for the approaching loan, the interest of which would be made good by the surplus of the war taxes.

The fundamental principles of his plan of finance are the following. The flourishing state of the permanent revenue, the great produce of the war taxes, the accumulating amount of the sinking fund, and the approaching expiration of certain annuities granted as payment for former loans, are the circumstances upon which it depends: the continuance, therefore, of the present produce of the existing taxes is assumed as the basis of the calculations. The war loans for the present and the two subsequent years are stated at 12 millions annually; that of 1810, at 14 millions; and those of the ten following years (should the war continue so long) at 16 millions. As provision for all these loans, the war taxes are to be pledged at the rate of 10 per cent. upon each loan, viz. 5 per cent. for interest, and the remainder as an accumulating sinking fund to pay off the principal. This appropriation of the war taxes will necessarily take off so much from the applicable revenue

venue of each year; but the deficiency is to be made good by *supplementary loans*, upon the established system of one per cent. on the capital towards the sinking fund. The new burthens that this will create will not, however, take place till after 1810, for it is calculated, that till that time the expiring annuities will provide for the interest of these loans; so long, therefore, the war may be carried on without any additional taxes.

It is unnecessary to say how welcome to the public was this unexpected relief from the immediate prospect of additions to the already enormous load of taxes, and how much it tended to reconcile men's minds to the idea of an indefinitely protracted war. How far its final effects will be beneficial to the nation, time alone can determine.

A bill for the final abolition of the slave trade, introduced into the House of Lords by Lord Grenville, has passed that house, not indeed without considerable opposition, but with a strength and zeal of support that seem to promise it the same success in the Commons.

LITERARY AND MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION.

The Rev. James Cordiner, A. M. Chaplain to the Honourable Frederick North during his late government of Ceylon, is about to publish a description of that island, containing an account of the country, inhabitants, and natural productions, with a tour round the island, a journey to Ramisseram, and a detailed narrative of the late warfare with the King of Candy; embellished with twenty-four engravings, from original drawings: in two volumes 4to. This work contains much new information, and gives a view of every subject which is interesting in the island of Ceylon: the manner of ensnaring and taming the wild elephants, the mode of diving for the pearl oysters, the stripping of the cinnamon bark, and the process of collecting natural salt, are all minutely described from actual observation, and authentic documents. The plates exhibit the costume of the country, the most striking scenes along the coasts of the island, as well as some expressive features of the inland districts, executed by eminent artists, from drawings made on the spot. Descriptions of the forts and towns, the rural scenery, the dresses and manners of the natives, and the state of the English Society, enter into the plan. To which is added, a list of the present civil and military establishment in Ceylon.

Ramisseram, a small island dedicated to religion, under the dominion of the East India Company, appears to be here represented in its real state; and its splendid pagodas, and sumptuous buildings for the reception of travellers, are well calculated to excite admiration.

The narrative of the campaign of the British forces in the Candian territories, the author informs us, was compiled at Columbo, from the information of the principal civil servants of government, and an extensive correspondence with respectable officers in the field. To it is added, a medical report concerning the health of the troops in the month of April, 1803, by the superintendent of hospitals in Ceylon, whose observations throw a clear light on the nature of the climate, and the diseases to which it is subject. The work concludes with a description of the ceremonies practised at the Candian court.

Mr. Gell, author of the splendid work on the Troad, is preparing his travels in Ithaca, containing an accurate survey of the present state of that celebrated island, including an account of its geography, antiquities, productions, and customs

toms of its inhabitants. The work will consist of descriptions and details of every part of the country; among the remarkable objects of which are the rock Korax, and fountain of Arethusa; the city of Bathi, and its ports; the ancient citadel, or Palaio-kastro of Ithaca, of which a particular plan will be given, with architectural elevations of the Cyclopiian walls; the monastery of Kathara, or Mount Neritos; the ports of Polis, Frichies, Maurona, and Kione; an account of a second ancient city in Ithaca, near the town of Oxoe; the rock called Homer's School, &c. &c. &c. The work will be ornamented with ten or twelve engravings, among which are two panorama views, one from the ancient citadel, and the other from Mount Neritos. In these designs, the bearings of the different points and islands are so correctly marked, as to render each a geographic survey. A map of the island will also be added, planned and executed on the spot, on a very large scale.

Mr. Burnet has a new work in considerable forwardness, entitled "*Specimens of English Prose-Writers, from the earliest Times to the Close of the Seventeenth Century, with Sketches biographical and literary, including an Account of Books, as well as of their Authors, with occasional Criticisms, &c.*" This work, it is apprehended, will possess some singular and important recommendations. The primary object of the series of specimens, is to illustrate the progress of the English language, from its rise to its complete establishment. The principles by which the author has been generally influenced in his choice of extracts, have been, to select passages curious or remarkable, as relating directly to the subject of language; as possessing intrinsic value as examples of style; as characteristic of the author; or as distinctive of the manners and sentiments of the age. In writers of continuous reasoning, which abound from the reign of Elizabeth, his aim has commonly been to present as clear a view of the general principles of the author, as his limits would admit, and as could be done in the words of the author himself; which has been attempted not simply by the selection of those parts where they are distinctly stated, but by frequently conjoining passages distant in place, though connected in sense. Moreover, the work will comprize an account of, and extracts from, most of the ancient chroniclers and historians who have written in English. Hence it will contribute, together with the interspersed remarks and the occasional sketches of literary history, to elucidate also the progress of manners, of opinion, and of general refinement. There are many obvious advantages in thus exhibiting a view of writers and of their works, in chronological order. It assists the memory, by favouring the most natural and appropriate associations; the celebrated contemporaries are represented, as they ought, in groups; and if the questions arise, Who were the literary worthies that adorned any given reign? and what were their respective claims to distinction? we have only to turn to that reign, in the work which is here announced, to be speedily satisfied. Even the incidental mention, in the biographies, of facts in civil history, will tend to awaken the curiosity to become better acquainted with the chain of transactions of which they are links; and thus the reader will be insensibly led to the civil, as well as the literary history of the period. Upon the whole, it is hoped, that the work will prove *entertaining* to many and very different classes of readers, from the variety of its materials; that it will constitute an *useful* manual to the student of our early literature; and that it will be found *convenient*, even by persons already informed in this department, as a book of occasional reference.

A new edition of Mr. Turner's History of the Anglo-Saxons, will be soon published, in 2 vols. 4to. It contains many corrections and additions. An account of the first peopling of Britain, and its history, to the time of the Saxon invasion, is contained in a previous Introduction. This will make it a complete history of England, to the period of the Norman Conquest. The article of the Saxon poetry is much enlarged, and the history of the ballad and of narrative poetry, during that period, is inserted. The fabulous history of Arthur is omitted, but an inquiry is made into the origin of the romances concerning him. We are glad to learn, that some necessary corrections have been made in the style of the work.

Mr.

Captain Thomas Williamson, author of the *Wild Sports of India*, has a new work on mathematics in considerable forwardness, entitled, *Mathematics Simplified, and practically illustrated, by the Adaptation of the principal Problems to the ordinary Purposes of Life, and, by a progressive Arrangement, applied to the most familiar Objects in the plainest Terms.* The mechanic, the artist, and others, may, by this compendious code, be enabled to augment or reduce, to measure or compute, to plan or execute, with precision, and with the justest appreciation, whatever operations dependant on the mathematics may be required by their respective avocations. In the course of this work, which will be found both interesting and intelligible to ladies, an ample description of the several instruments and scales in modern use will be given, and a complete essay on the art of surveying lands, &c. by such simple inventions as will preclude the necessity of costly and complex instruments.

Mr. Grant, of Crouch End, near Highgate, has now in the press a work entitled "*Institutes of Latin Grammar.*" This work is intended chiefly for the higher classes of an academy or grammar school. With this view, the author has not only endeavoured to supply the deficiencies, and correct the errors of our common grammars, but has likewise introduced a variety of critical and explanatory observations. By exhibiting an ample and accurate digest of the rules and principles of the Latin language, and by a copious enumeration of anomalies and exceptions, he has laboured to furnish, not only the senior scholar, but also the master, with a useful book of occasional reference.

A new edition of the *COMPLETE FARMER*, a work which has been greatly delayed by the unfortunate destruction of Mr. Hamilton's printing-office, by fire, is now, we understand, nearly ready for publication. It is said to be much enlarged in its plan, forming two large volumes in quarto, and comprehending all the various discoveries and improvements in *MODERN HUSBANDRY* and *RURAL ECONOMY*, as in the nature of Tillage, Cultivation, the modes of Breeding, Rearing, and Managing, with the systems of Feeding and Fattening different sorts of Live Stock; and the methods of laying out, forming, and constructing Roads and Embankments, as well as a full and correct explanation or Glossary of the numerous terms of the Art, whether of a General, or Local Nature, constituting of course a Book of Copious Instruction and Useful reference on the important *SCIENCE OF AGRICULTURE*; the Diseases of Cattle and other Animals, that interest the Farmer, have also been carefully arranged and digested under their proper Heads, and the most appropriate Remedies, or means of Cure, introduced. The whole illustrated by nearly *ONE HUNDRED ENGRAVINGS*, representing the most useful and approved *IMPLEMENTS*, and other *MACHINERY* employed in the business of Farming; the most esteemed *NATURAL* and *ARTIFICIAL GRASSES*, and the various *Improved Breeds of Domestic Animals.*

Dr. Smith, President of the *Linnæan Society*, will immediately publish a second edition with considerable additions, of his very interesting *Tour on the Continent*.

Mr. John Pinkerton is preparing on the press a *New Modern Atlas*. It is proposed that this Atlas shall consist of at least an equal number of maps with those of the new edition of Mr. Pinkerton's *Geography*, but of the size called *Atlas*, so as to correspond with the celebrated works of D'Anville. These maps will be delineated with all the superior advantages afforded by the late improvements in geographical precision, and engraved with the utmost beauty that the state of the arts can admit, so as to be a national and perpetual monument, worthy of the first commercial country in the world, and from whose exertion and enterprise have arisen the most recent and important discoveries. Each map will be drawn under Mr. Pinkerton's own eye, revised with the utmost care; and will form, like the works of D'Anville, a complete record of the state of science at the time of publication. Table lands, chains of mountains, and other features which belong to the natural geography of each country, will be indicated in a new manner, and with an exactness not to be expected from geographers who are unacquainted with that branch of the science, which is however so essential, that without it no country can be truly represented, nor works on natural and civil history perfectly understood. In the other parts which il-

illustrate civil history, equal care shall be exerted, not to insert obscure hovels and villages, while places remarkable in historical record are totally omitted. Instead of careless positions, arising from the blind imitation of antiquated maps, the greatest attention shall be bestowed, that every position be conformable to the latest astronomical observations, and, in default of these, to the result of the best itineraries, and other authentic documents. The expence and labour of drawing and engraving such an Atlas, must necessarily be very great, and only capable of being repaid by a country in the first state of opulence. But while the merely ornamental arts have met with a most liberal encouragement, in the publication of literary monuments of great expence, it may be hoped, that the work, uniting great and lasting utility with beauty and magnificence, will not be neglected by a discerning public. It is supposed that the whole expence of this Atlas, executed in a more capital style than has ever been before attempted, may be about twenty or twenty-five guineas; and it is proposed that it shall be published in numbers, each containing three or four maps.

Mr. Thomas Tomkins, of Foster-lane, will bring forward this month his new work, entitled, "Rays of Genius." The design of the publication is, not only to excite in youth, a desire for Literary Pursuits, but earnestly to recommend the cultivation of those virtuous affections, and of that refined Taste for the only true Pleasures of Life, which cannot fail to secure to them the respect and esteem of every Friend to rising Merit.

Lord Valentia has, we understand, made considerable progress in preparing for the press an account of his travels in the East Indies. It is estimated that the work will form three volumes in Quarto, which will be accompanied by a folio volume of plates, illustrative of some of the most interesting subjects of the narrative. His lordship was induced to visit India by motives of personal curiosity; and having traversed districts hitherto but little known to Europeans, and made many valuable observations on the general features of the country, its produce, natural history, the customs of its inhabitants, &c. &c. he is desirous of rendering his own amusement and gratification subservient to the public instruction and benefit by the publication of his journal. His lordship having gone by land from Calcutta to Lucknow, where he resided for some months, availed himself of the rainy season to descend from thence along the Ganges; by which means he had an opportunity of exploring that noble river, which is so intimately connected with the national superstitions and religious customs of the Hindus. Nor was his lordship one of those hasty travellers who take merely a rapid and bird's eye view of the country through which they pass. He resided some years abroad, and had repeated opportunities of reviewing, and correcting where necessary, the observations he had made in his different excursions. From India, which was the chief object of his curiosity, his lordship extended his researches into other districts of Asia, and to some parts of Africa; and, from his well known abilities, and spirit of observation, little doubt can be entertained of his work proving highly interesting and valuable; by adding largely to our present scanty knowledge of those important districts which came under his notice.

Another posthumous publication of the venerable Principal Campbell of Aberdeen will shortly appear; it consists of his Lectures on Systematic Theology and on Pulpit Eloquence, and will be highly acceptable to Students in Divinity.

M. Lasteyrie's two works upon Spanish sheep, and upon their introduction into other countries, are translating by Mr. Luccock, who will add notes, illustrating the breeds of foreign sheep, wool, and woollen manufactures.

A most beautiful cabinet picture, painted by that eminent artist, Mr. Stothard, is just completed. The design of it is to bring together, in one point of view, and to represent in their true forms, living features, and adventitious appendages, all the characters of *Chaucer's Canterbury Tales*. In justice to such a subject, the painter ought to possess all the powers of description and embellishment; all the satire, the genuine humour, the knowledge of life and manners, for each of which the original is so eminently distinguished. We understand this picture will shortly be exhibited. How far Mr. Stothard is qualified for an undertaking

undertaking of this importance, the public will determine from his numerous works already before them. It will be sufficient for us to observe, that if there be a walk of art, in which, more than any other, his excellence rises above question, it is in this kind of characteristic painting, so congenial with his natural talent and taste for historical research. The artist has not allowed himself a capricious licence in his treatment of the dresses: so far from it, they have been adopted with the nicest fidelity, from the best authorities; from the British Museum, and other public depositories of rare MSS; from monumental remains; from the authority of Chaucer himself; and from ancient illuminated manuscripts, painted in his time. The assemblage of characters and materials is copious and varied beyond example, and interesting beyond comparison: antiquarian correctness is combined with picturesque beauty, and recourse has been had to some of the most curious, scarce, and authentic documents, that are known to exist.

Mr. J. H. Rice has in the press a work of some promise, for the use of schools, entitled *Collectanea Oratoria*, or the *Academic Orator*, which is expected to make its appearance early in the ensuing spring.

A new edition of Mr. Duppa's *Life of Michael Angelo*, with several additional plates, is nearly ready for publication.

Mr. Fraser, Author of the *Statistical Surveys of Devon and Cornwall*, and of the *County of Wicklow in Ireland*, has recently finished his *General View of the Agriculture, &c. of the County of Wexford*, drawn up for the consideration of the Lord Lieutenant and the Dublin Society; and which, it is expected, will be speedily published under their direction. We understand this work contains, amongst other topics, a minute and interesting account of the Baronies of Bargie and Forth, in the southern part of that county, occupied by the descendants of an Anglo-Saxon Colony, planted there by Earl Strongbow in the reign of Henry II. exhibiting a state of society in which, for decent and orderly manners, for industry and improved cultivation, the inhabitants surpass other districts of Ireland, and hardly yield in comfort and happiness to many of the best districts of Great Britain.

The same author is about to publish an account of his labours, in endeavouring to establish the *Nymph Bank* fishery, together with a plan for the establishment of fishing companies, to trade to the coast of Ireland, and other fishing grounds on the southern and western coasts of Great Britain, in which he is zealously supported by a great number of noblemen and gentlemen, at the head of whom are the Marquis of Lansdowne, Lord Romney, Lord Somerville, Sir William Paxton, Mr. Hoare, &c.

Mr. Fraser is also preparing for the press a new edition of his *Inquiry respecting the Support of the Population of the Highlands of Scotland*, and the permanent employment of the people; in which he maintains, that the Caledonian canal will have a very limited effect on either, and proves, that very extensive lines of inland navigations may be formed at a moderate expence, and, notwithstanding the mountainous nature of the country, may be carried on very long levels, from the sea-coasts to the internal highlands, for the diffusion of coals and lime, by which the cultivation of those countries can be extensively improved, and abundant and profitable employment found for the surplus population driven out by the monopolizing system of sheep-farming. Some extensive lines of this inland navigation have been surveyed this last summer, under the direction of Mr. Rennie, at the suggestion of this gentleman, and under the patronage of the Earl of Breadalbane, and other noblemen and gentlemen of that country.

Sir John Sinclair has nearly ready for publication a *Code of Health and Longevity*.

The late Mrs. Chapone's *Posthumous Works on Education*, and her Correspondence with the celebrated Mrs. Carter, will be published early in March.

Mr. Howard's *Translation of the Inferno of Dante* is in great forwardness.

The late Mr. Strutt's *Posthumous Work, upon the Domestic Manners and Amusements of the Fifteenth Century*, will be published early in April.

Dr. Wilson, of Worcester, has nearly ready an *Original Essay on the Nature of Fever*.

Dr. Gerrard's Institutes of Biblical Criticism, is nearly ready for publication. Dr. Hooper's Physician's Vade-Mecum, and Anatomical Atlas, are in great forwardness.

The new edition of Mr. D'Israeli's Romances will contain the celebrated Persian romance of Mejnoun and Leila, interspersed with descriptions of Oriental scenery, and passages of Oriental poetry.

Sir John Carris preparing for the press an account of his Excursions into Holland and up the Rhine, as far as Mentz.

The miscellaneous writings of the critic Ruhnkenius are preparing for Publication by Mr. Kidd, under the title of *Opuscula Ruhnkeniana*.

Walter Scott, Esq. is preparing for publication a new Poetical work, to be entitled, *Six Epistles from Ettrick Forest*.

Dr. Calcott's Musical Essays, will appear in the course of this year.

Dr. Percy, of St. John's College, nephew to the Bishop of Dromore, is preparing, with his approbation, a fourth Volume of the *Reliques of Ancient English Poetry*.

Mr. Beloe has two more volumes of his *Anecdotes of Literature*, in preparation.

A Practical Treatise on Pleading, with an Appendix of Precedents, by J. Chitty, Esq. of the Temple, will appear very shortly.

The Abbate Isidore Bianchi is engaged on a work, which has for its subject the elucidation of the Literary History of Cremona, under the title of *Le Vicende della coltura de' Cremonesi*.

The Abbate Sestini has undertaken to compose a complete System of Geographical Numismatics, in twelve folio volumes; it will contain a description of the most interesting Coins and Medals of Antiquity, and of all the Cabinets of Medals in Europe, both public and private, of which the Author can obtain the particulars.

The Literature of Portugal is about to receive a valuable accession in a Translation of Voltaire's *Henriade*, by the Marquess de Bellas, formerly Ambassador extraordinary at the Court of London, and now at the head of the Judicial Department in his own Country. This work is to be inscribed to his accomplished and amiable Daughter, and it is reported to do no small honor to the poetical talents of the Illustrious Translator.

M. Labensky, Superintendent of the Palace of the Hermitage of Petersburg, intends to publish by subscription, a Description of the Gallery of Paintings in that place. Each number, price ten Rubles, will contain fifteen Engravings, in Quarto, with explanations in Russian and French, to be published every four Months. The whole work will consist of sixteen volumes, and be finished in five Years.

The new edition of Mr. Jerningham's *Mild Tenor of Christianity* is in great forwardness. The additional Illustrations which accompany this edition, are well adapted to the object of this Essay, which is to display more amply to view, the cheering Attractions, and endearing Attributes with which Genuine Religion is adorned by the Hand of Truth.

Mr. Joseph Nightingale is preparing for publication an *Impartial View of the Origin, Progress, Doctrines, Discipline, and Singular Customs of the Wesleyan Methodists*, in a Series of Letters, addressed to a Lady. This work is intended to include several interesting particulars relative to the Divisions which have taken place amongst the Methodists, since the death of Mr. Wesley; and will be interspersed with a variety of curious Anecdotes.

An edition of Lord Orford's *Royal and Noble Authors*, augmented and continued to the present time, by Mr. Park, the Editor of Harrington's *Nugæ Antiquæ*, has been announced for speedy publication; and is to comprise a hundred and fifty engraved Portraits of the principal Personages, with selected specimens of their literary Performances from the rarest sources in Print, and Manuscript. This has extended the work to five octavo volumes.

M. François Hue, one of the Attendants of the late King of France, who after the 10th of Aug. was selected by his Majesty to remain with the Royal Family, has a new work in the press, entitled, *The last Years of the Reign and Life of Louis the Sixteenth*.

has

A new edition of the *Conversations on Chemistry*, with considerable additions and alterations, is in the press, and may be expected this month.

The *Poems of Richard Corbet*, late Bishop of Oxford and of Norwich, to which are now added, *Oratio in obitu Henrici Principis*, from Ashmole's Museum, *Biographical Notes*, and a *Life of the Author*, by Octavius Gilchrist, Esq. are nearly ready for publication.

Mr. Park is preparing for the press the principal Poem of Adam Davie, called the *Life of Alexander*.

MONTHLY LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

AGRICULTURE.

A *SHORT Account of the Cause of the Diseases in Corn*, called by Farmers the Blight, the Mildew, and the Rust. By the Right Hon. Sir Joseph Banks, Bart. with Marginal Annotations, pointing out a remedy where this cause appears to arise from bad Husbandry, insufficient Tillage, improper Manure, or from small Inclosures, which prevent a free circulation of Air. To which is added, Receipts for preparing Wheat for sowing. By an Agriculturist, F. R. S. Royal 8vo. with two coloured Plates.

ARTS—FINE.

The *Historic Gallery of Portraits and Painting*, in monthly Numbers, with 12 Engravings each, 4s. and on large Paper 7s. 6d.

The third Number of the genuine Works of William Hogarth, (to be comprised in Sixteen Numbers, each Number containing seven or eight Prints, and about forty pages of Letter-press) illustrated with *Biographical Anecdotes*, a *Chronological Catalogue and Commentary*; by John Nichols, F. S. A. Edin. and Perth; and the late George Steevens, Esq. F. R. S. and F. S. A.; containing Sarah Malcolm, Industry and Idleness, Plate I.—Frontispiece to the Artist's Catalogue, Farmer's Return, Second Stage of Cruelty, Evening, Analysis of Beauty, Plate I.—Tail Piece to the Artist's Catalogue. Price half-a-Guinea on Demy Paper, or Price one Guinea on Royal Paper, with Proof Impressions.

DRAMA.

The *Curfew*, a Play, in five Acts, as performed at the Theatre Royal, Drury-lane, by John Tobin, Esq. author of the *Honey Moon*. 8vo. 2s. 6d.

EDUCATION.

Synonymes de la Langue Française, par M. de Levisac, 12mo. 6s.

Robinson's Ancient History, 12mo. 6s. bds.

An Analysis of the Experiment in Education made at Madras; comprising a System alike fitted to reduce the Expence of Education, abridge the Labour of the Master, and expedite the progress of the Scholar; and, by Schools of Industry, to economise the maintenance of the Children of the Poor. By the Reverend Dr. A. Bell, Rector of Swanage.

GENERAL SCIENCE.

The *New Cyclopaedia*; or, *Universal Dictionary of Arts, Sciences, and Literature*; formed upon a more enlarged Plan of Arrangement than the Dictionary of Mr. Chambers; comprehending the various Articles of that Work, with Additions and Improvements; together with the new Subjects of Biography, Geography, and History; and adapted to the present state of Literature and Science. By Abraham Rees, D. D. F. R. S., editor of the last edition of Mr. Chambers's Dictionary, with the Assistance of eminent professional Gentlemen. Part XIV. in 4to. price 18s. in Boards; and arrangements have been lately made to publish the succeeding parts every two months, till the whole work be completed.

A Dictionary

A Dictionary of Arts and Sciences by G. Gregory, D. D. 2 vols. 4to. Price 5l. 8s.

HISTORY.

A connected Series of Notes on the chief Revolutions of the principal States which composed the Empire of Charlemagne, from his coronation in 814 to its dissolution in 1806. On the Genealogies of the Imperial House of Habsburgh; and of the Six Secular Electors of Germany, and on Roman, German, French, and English Nobility. By Charles Butler, Esq. Royal 8vo.

LAW.

A Dictionary of the Law of Scotland. Intended for the Use of the Public at large, as well as of the Profession. By Robert Bell, W. S. Lecturer on Conveyancing, appointed by the Society of Writers to the Signet. The First Vol. in 8vo. Price 12s. in Boards.

A Collection of interesting and important Reports and Papers on the Navigation and Trade of Great Britain, Ireland, and the British Colonies in the West Indies and America, with tables of Tonnage, and of Exports and Imports, 8vo. 14s.

MEDICINE.

An Account of the Diseases of India, as they appeared in the English Fleet, and in the Naval Hospital at Madras, in 1782 and 1783. With Observations on Ulcers, and the Hospital Stores of that Country. To which is prefixed, A View of the Diseases on an Expedition and Passage of a Fleet and Armament to India, in 1781. By Charles Curtis, formerly Surgeon of the Medea Frigate. In One Volume 8vo. Price 7s. in Boards.

Medicinæ Præceos Compendium, Symptomata, Causas, Diagnosin, Prognosin, et Medendi Rationem, exhibens. Auctore E. G. Clarke, M. D. Collegii Regalis Medicorum Londinensis, nec non exercitus Medico. Editio Quarta, Plurimum Aucta et Emendata. Price 5s. sewed.

The Morbid Anatomy of some of the most important Parts of the Human Body. By Matthew Baillie, M. D. F. R. S. 3d Edition, corrected, 9s.

Observations on the Humulus Lupulus of Linnaeus, with an account of its use in Gout, and other Diseases, with Cases and Communications, by A. Frauke, 2s. 6d.

MINERALOGY.

A methodical Distribution of the Mineral Kingdom into Classes, Orders, Genera, Species, and Varieties. By Edward Daniel Clarke, LL. D. Folio, 1l. 1s.

MISCELLANIES.

Some Account of Dr. Gall's New Theory of Physiognomy, founded upon the Anatomy and Physiology of the Brain, and the Form of the Skull. With the Critical Strictures of C. W. Hufeland, M. D. Author of the Art of prolonging Life, &c. In One Volume Octavo, 6s.

A Supplement to Dr. Johnson's Dictionary of the English Language; or, a Glossary of Obsolete and Provincial Words. By the late Rev. Jonathan Boucher, A. M. Vicar of Epsom, in the County of Surrey. Part the First, In Quarto, Price 7s. 6d. sewed.

Asiatic Annual Register for 1805, 8vo. 13s.

The New Annual Register for 1805, 8vo. 16s.

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METEOROLOGICAL TABLE.

		Wind	Pressure		Temp.		Evap.	Rain, &c.	
			max.	min.	max.	min.			
New M. Jan.	8	NE	30.08	29.78	42	26			
	9	S	29.88	29.76	46	36	3		
	10	E	30.20	29.88	42	27			
	a.	11	W	30.20	30.08	38	29		
		12	SW	30.08	29.66	45	38	4	
	b.	13	NW	29.97	29.66	44	23	4	
	c.	14	W	30.03	29.97	35	13		
	d.	15	SW	29.97	29.66	47	15	4	9
	1st. Q.	16	NW	29.90	29.87	51	41	4	
		17	SW	29.87	29.52	51	37	3	
18		W	29.63	29.50	42	27			
e.		19	Var.	29.50	29.00	45	28		.18
		20	SW	29.05	28.98	40	27		
f.		21	NE	29.20	28.80	41	27		2
		22	E	29.54	29.04	38	31		.17
		23	NW	30.08	29.54	41	28	8	
Full M. e.		24	W	30.43	30.08	43	23		
		e. g.	25	SW	30.49	30.43	27	25	
	e.	26	SW	30.45	30.43	41	27	4	2
		27	NW	30.50	30.45	44	31		
	e.	28	NW	30.54	30.40	43	28		
		29		30.40	30.10	42	28	6	
	L. Q.	30	W	30.10	29.84	38	33	3	
	h.	31	W			42	28		
	Feb.	1	N	29.84	29.57	35	18		
		2	S	29.57	28.90	39	26	8	.39
3		W			39	28			
4		SW	29.24	28.90	40	28	7	9	
5		W	29.33	29.24	43	29			
6			29.65	29.33	45	31	9	2	
		29.91	29.65	41.63	27.86				
		M. 29.78	M. 34.75	T. 76. T. 98					

N. B. The Notations comprised in each Line relate to a period of 24 hours reckoned from 9 a. m. on the day of the date. A dash denotes that the period so marked is to form a part of that allotted to the next observation.

NOTES.

- a. Misty.
- b. A squall with rain at 2 p. m.
- c. Snowy, p. m.
- d. A faint but large solar halo for two or three hours. After sunset the wind rose, and the night was stormy with rain.
- e. Hoar frost, and on the 26th, much rime with a thaw after it.
- f. A very damp chilling atmosphere, there being a prodigious quantity of cloud, but as yet no wind or rain answerable to the great depression of the barometer.
- g. Very foggy evening. It appears from the papers that a great storm of wind occurred about Exeter on the 22d.
- h. This day, about noon, the haze which had long occupied the higher atmosphere, became arranged into broad parallel bars of cirri, extending N. E. and S. W. beyond the horizon. In the latter quarter some appearance of denser clouds forming below the haze. The evening proved calm, with sunshine; but there followed in the night a brisk gale, with heavy rain and snow, from the North. The latter fell also, but in small quantities, on the 2d, 3d, and 4th inst.

RESULTS.

Prevailing Winds Westerly.

Mean Elevation of Barometer	-	-	-	-	29.78 In.
Mean Temperature	-	-	-	-	34.75°
Evaporation	-	-	-	-	0.76
Rain	-	-	-	-	0.98 In.

The character of this period has been on the whole frosty, the Temp. having usually fallen at night below 32°, though the vaporous state of the atmosphere has given occasion to frequent remissions with rain.

The gravity of the Air has undergone some notable changes. From the 1st to the 20th ult. the result of its frequent variations was a loss on the whole equal to 1½ In. of quicksilver. In four days, from the 20th, this quantity was restored, the rapid movement necessary to this effect being chiefly felt, as it seems, on the South coast. The increase was retained just four days; and in four days more, the whole, except the weight of two-tenths of an Inch in the Barometer, was again parted with. These effects resemble the increase, continuance, and subsiding of an inundation; and possibly the cause of this sudden swell may have been the meeting of simultaneous opposing currents from the North and South, which, after taking some time to unite and assume a new direction, passed off to the Eastward.

L. HOWARD.

Plaistow, II. month 12, 1807.

The Observations on the Register to be concluded in our next.

INTELLIGENCE

RELATIVE TO ARTS, MANUFACTURES, &c. IN FEBRUARY, 1807.

On the extraction of oil from poppy seed, its superiority to common olive oil, and the benefits of its more general use, by Dr. T. Cogan.

Trans. of Bath Agricultural Society. V. 10.

Dr. COGAN commences with a judicious refutation of the prejudices against the use of poppy oil as an article of food, derived from the well known narcotic nature of the juices produced by other parts of the poppy; he enumerates several vegetables and plants, the juices from different parts of which have not only different, but opposite effects, as oranges and lemons, whose internal juices are mild and refrigerating, while those of the rind are acid and stimulating; and the tree which produces the nutritive tapioca, whose roots are known to be highly poisonous. But a matter of so much importance to general health, as the recommendation of an article for food, does not depend solely on arguments of analogy; the Doctor states the complete investigation of this point, made by the Agricultural Society of Amsterdam, and their satisfactory refutation of the prejudices entertained on the subject as follows:

In the year 1798 the Amsterdam Society, in the course of their enquiries relative to poppy oil, found that it was not only generally used in the place of olive oil in several parts of France, Brabant, and Flanders, where the poppy was extensively cultivated, but that several thousand casks of it were annually exported, a large quantity of which was either sold in Holland as olive oil, or mixed with it in a large proportion. These facts induced the society to offer premiums for the most extensive cultivation of poppies, and for accounts of the quantity of seed sown, quality of soil, manner of cultivation, quantity of oil produced, and total expences.

In consequence of this, in 1799, Mr. P. Haak sent in specimens of poppy oil produced by him, with testimonies from respectable physicians, that from experiments made by them, the oil was not in the least prejudicial to the human constitution, and that the oil cakes were very wholesome and nutritive food for cattle. The committee appointed to examine this report, expressed their satisfaction with it; and in corroboration of it laid before the society an account of the proceedings which had taken place in France on this subject: from which it appeared that, so early as the beginning of the 17th century, oil of poppies was produced in such abundance as to occasion great and lasting contentions relative to the propriety of permitting its use; those who opposed it, urging the objections from the narcotic nature of certain juices of the poppy; and the advocates for it maintaining, that experience testified that the seeds were peculiarly nutritive to men and cattle, that the ancient Romans were accustomed to use the seed and oil mixed with honey constantly at their tables, that its taste was pleasant and delicate, somewhat resembling that of an hazel nut, that it continued longer fluid in a greater degree of cold than olive oil, and remained longer free from rancidity; that in these particulars it not only approached to the finest Provence oil, but mitigated the disagreeable taste which this latter acquired by length of time, and that poppy oil was preferable to every other oil expressed from nuts, almonds, or seed, which, though yielded in large quantities, soon became rancid.

In consequence of a failure of nut and olive oil from a severe winter in 1709, poppy oil was afterwards much mixed with olive oil in various proportions up to one half without hindrance; but its sale in the unmixed state was so violently opposed, that in 1717, the lieutenant general of police of Paris, ordered the medical faculty of that city to examine the subject in the strictest manner, and report on it.

Forty of the most celebrated physicians were accordingly appointed as a committee of enquiry, and their report was thus expressed: "*cum sensu-ent doctores, nihil narcotici aut sanitati inimicum in se continere ipsius usum to-lerandum*

lerandum esse existimarunt," that is, they were of opinion, that as there is nothing narcotic or prejudicial contained in the oil, the use of it might be permitted.

This report did not satisfy the public, and in 1735, it was ordered, that a certain quantity of extract of turpentine should be mixed with every cask of this oil, by which its public sale was totally prohibited, but its private use, however, continued to increase.

In 1773 a society of agriculture had experiments made again on the subject, with the same favourable results before stated, and petitioned the minister of police on the great advantage which the repeal of the prohibition would cause to commerce and agriculture.

This petition was submitted to the faculty, who made several experiments on the subject in 1776, and finally confirmed the report of 1717 in its favour. The medical faculty of Lisle made a similar declaration in 1773, and from this time the cultivation of the poppy was so much increased, that large quantities of the oil were exported, and in seasons of scarcity the most essential service found in its use. In the north of France it was used largely in the soap manufacture; and in Brabant cattle were fed with the oil cake to great profit.

Dr. Cogan next states the best mode of cultivating the poppy, and of procuring the oil from its seed.

The richer the soil, and freer from weeds, the better will be the crop; the land may be prepared by the plough. The seed is generally sown broadcast in March and April, and afterwards thinned or hoed like turnips; but to sow it in drills, six or eight inches apart, is more recommended.

The white poppy is most preferred in France, but the blue yields more seed, and trials made of its oil proved it, in no respect, inferior to that of the white kind.

The ground must be repeatedly weeded, and the plants thinned, till they stand eight inches apart. In August the poppy heads will be ripe; the most approved method of gathering them, is to draw the plants entire from the ground, bind them in sheaves, place them against each other, like wheat sheaves, and leave them in the field for eight or ten days, until perfectly dry; after which the heads are to be cut off, and put into corn sacks, so as to admit of their being trodden or beaten in them by flails or mallets, to separate the seeds from the husks; the seed is to be then cleaned by sieves.

In extracting the oil from the seed clean new bags should be used; the cold drawn oil should be preserved for the use of families, after which a coarser kind may be extracted by beating the cakes, which makes good lamp oil. The oil should be drawn from the seed as soon after it is gathered as possible, as it thus produces most.

The expressed oil must be left five or six weeks to settle, when it will deposit a milky substance; it should then be poured into another vessel, with a small vent; it should not be used fresh, as it continues to improve by age.

It forms good sallad oil superior to the common olive oil sold here; and as in fact, much of it comes to this country, mixed with olive oil, we have already been accustomed to the use of it without knowing it.

The oil cake is peculiarly good for fattening cattle, who eat it with eagerness.

The stems are sometimes used for fodder; and mixed with stable dung, enrich its quality.

The produce of 300 roeden of peat land, and the same quantity of sandy land in Holland, was 12 sacks from the former, and 13 from the latter, or at the rate of about 14 sacks to the English acre.

25 sacks pressed cold, gave	271 mingles, (or quarts) and 834 cakes.
2 sacks, warmed	29
834 cakes, warmed and pressed,	73

Total 373

890

The 834 cakes were diminished in the second pressure to 726, which reduces the whole number to 782.

The cold drawn oil, valued at 16d. per mingle, the wet drawn at 14d. and the cakes

cakes at 10f. per 100, amount altogether to 38l. 0s. 8d. from which the expences being deducted, leave 14l. 6s. 8d. profit.

The oil is valued much lower than what it could be sold for here, so that the profit would be greater in this country; which, Dr. Cogan adds, might be increased by procuring opium from the heads, while green, as practised in the East, and lately tried with success in this country; which, he thinks, would not diminish the produce of seed, as the vegetative powers of one part of a plant are often increased by checking those of another part; and some experiments made by him, seem to confirm this opinion. Birds and mice eat the seed greedily, without injury to themselves, which proves it to be no wise unwholesome.

Description of a self-regulating Cock for Breweries and Distilleries, &c.
by Mr. J. Stevens.

The object of this invention is to remedy the defects of the common ball-cocks, in which the passage for the water is so much diminished before it is finally closed, that vessels (particularly those which are broad and shallow) can seldom be perfectly filled through them.

In Mr. Stevens's contrivance, when the water, flowing through the supplying pipe, rises to the desired level, part of it, runs off through a small pipe, moveable on a pivot, into a vessel, fastened by a cord or chain, to a wheel of about two feet diameter, attached to the cock; the weight of this vessel, when filled with water, causes this wheel to turn round, and close the cock; at the same time another smaller wheel, on the same axis with the former, and turning with it, draws up the end of the moveable pipe, and prevents water running through it to waste. In order to open the cock again, when the water is drawn off from the reservoir, a weight is suspended by a cord to the opposite side of the large wheel, sufficient to raise the water vessel when empty, and a small horizontal bar, supported by a float, and moveable round a pivot at its farther extremity, passes over the side of the reservoir so as to lie above the water vessel, from which a wire descends through the vessel and through a pipe, attached perpendicularly beneath it; to the wire is annexed two valves, at such a distance from each other, that when the water vessel falls to its lowest situation, the lowest valve may close the bottom of its perpendicular pipe, and when the vessel is in its most elevated position, the upper valve may close the upper end of the same pipe. By this apparatus, when the water is drawn off from the reservoir, the float sinks, and with it the bar and wire annexed to it, by which the lower valve is opened so as to permit the water to run out of the suspended vessel; which thereby becoming lighter than the weight, that balances it, the latter raises it up to its highest elevation, and first position, and closes the large cock; at the same time, the upper valve shuts the passage for the water, from the suspended vessel, when water again overflows from the moveable pipe, first described, and enables the apparatus to perform the movements before recited.

A cock on the above plan has been used for three years in the brewery of Cade and Co.

Description of Mr. Arthur Wolfe's improved Piston for Steam Engines.

The intention of Mr. Wolfe's improvement is to facilitate tightening the stuffing, without the removal of the top of the cylinder, which operation occasions so much trouble, that engines with common pistons are often let to work with imperfect stuffing rather than incur it, which causes a great waste of steam, and waste of fuel in proportion.

To tighten the stuffing without removing the lid of the cylinder, Mr. Wolfe has a cover with a projecting rim fixed over the piston, through which the piston-rod passes: this rim rests on the stuffing all round, and a screw being tapped on the bottom of the piston-rod, receives a large circular nut, which being turned round, forces down the rim on the stuffing, and thereby compresses it more closely. The circular nut has teeth on its circumference, into which a pinion works, whose axis is formed square, to receive a key through an aperture in the lid of the cylinder, by which it is turned round, and with it the circular nut. The aperture in the lid is closed by a piece that screws into it.

When large pistons are used, Mr. Wolfe recommends another method, on the same principle, for the above purpose; in this way, five or more screws, placed at equal distances from the piston-rod, with small toothed wheels on their heads, close the cover, before described, on the piston; another toothed wheel, placed on the piston-rod, and revolving round it, meets the teeth of those on the screw heads; one of the screw heads rises up above its wheel, and is formed square to receive a key through a hole in the lid of the cylinder, in the manner above mentioned, and on turning this the centre wheel is put in motion, and with it all the other screws, by which they all act together to press down the cover on the stuffing.

Method of ascertaining whether Wines are adulterated with Litharge.

By Mr. Nauche.

Sonnin's Journal. July 1806.

The method most in use for discovering the very injurious mixture of litharge with wine, is by pouring into it some pure sulphuric acid, which causes a white precipitate to fall to the bottom of the vessel.

This is not so accurate a test of lead as water charged with sulphurated hydrogen, which is thus prepared: put into a phial a paste of sulphur and iron filings, pour on it a little sulphuric acid, and pass the gas produced into a flask of water, by a bent tube.

This water poured on wine, mixed with litharge, renders it black and flakey, and produces an abundant precipitate, which soon falls to the bottom of the vessel.

Method of preventing wet from being driven into rooms through the joints of folding sashes. By Mr. Collinge.

Folding sashes, of late become very fashionable, are subject to have the wet forced through their joints, so as often to occasion damage to the carpets, and other furniture of rooms, where they are used. Accurate workmanship has not been found to be sufficient to remedy this evil, for the best fitted joints seem more liable to this defect than those more roughly constructed. Mr. Collinge conceiving, that this evil was caused by the close joint acting like a capillary tube to sustain the wet till it was forced inward by the wind, and that a larger passage to convey away the water, would prevent this effect, had small semi-cylindrical grooves, about a tenth of an inch in diameter, ploughed in each re-entering angle of the sash joints, from top to bottom. This simple remedy is found to be very effectual, allowing the water to run down to the bottom of the frame, where it is carried off by a similar channel to any place of discharge required.

A simple Printing Apparatus.

Travelling comedians frequently print their play-bills by the following contrivance: The form of letter is placed on a flat support, having ledges at each side, that rise within about a thirtieth of an inch of the inked surface of the letter. The damped paper is laid upon the letter so disposed, and previously inked, and a roller, covered with woollen cloth, is passed along the ledges over its surface; the use of the ledges is to prevent the roller from rising in too obtuse an angle against the first letters, or going off too abruptly from the last, which would cause the paper to be cut, and the impression to be injured at the beginning and end of the sheet. The roller must be passed across the page, for if it moves in the order of the lines, the paper will bag a little between each, and the impression will be less neat.

Art of taking Impressions from Designs formed on the Surface of Stones.

On the surface of a hone, or close-grained stone, designs are to be made in the stroke manner, with a pen dipped in an ink, or pigment, formed of solution of lac in teys of pure soda, and a little soap added, coloured with lamp black. When the design has been allowed to harden for three or four days, the stone may be dipped in water, to wet its surface: in this state, if it is dabbed with printers' ink from the balls, the ink will stick to the design, but not to the stone, and a copy may be taken from it by applying wet paper, with the pressure of a rolling

rolling or screw press, the latter of which seems to be preferable. It is probable that a roller covered with leather would be a better instrument for laying on the ink, in this mode of printing, than the common balls, as it would less touch the stone.

By this means bills, orders, or notices, might, in want of a better method, be multiplied at a small expence.

New Swinging-Lamp for Passages, Halls, &c.

A lamp, on a new construction, has been lately brought forward for sale by Mr. Patrick, the object of which is, to keep the oil always at nearly the same level, with regard to the inflamed part of the wick.—It consists of an oblong case of tin, about six inches long, one and half deep, and one inch broad, suspended by a pivot or axle, at about one-third of the whole length from the wick, and near the upper surface, from two upright slips of tin, rising from a stand like a candlestick: the wick-holder, or burner, passes downwards through a slit in the upper part of the case, close to the end, and through this aperture the case is also filled with oil; the part next the wick is so loaded with lead, that when the case is full of oil, it may counterbalance the greater quantity of oil at the opposite side of the pivot in the longer division of the case, and bring the case to a horizontal position. The consequence of this arrangement is, that as the oil is consumed, the part next the wick outweighs the other part of the case, and sinks lower than it, which causes the oil always to keep the same relative elevation to the burner.

The advantages which these lamps have over the common fountain lamps are, that they are more easily made, and can be filled with less danger of wasting the oil, less trouble, and less dirt, and that as the burner comes more immediately in contact with the body of oil, the oil will be kept hotter than in common lamps, and consequently more fluid in cold weather.

This lamp was invented by the Rev. Mr. Porter.

Patent Lamps of Mr. G. B. Alcock, of Kilkenny.

The intention of the first of these lamps, is to cause compressed air to act on the surface of oil contained in a vessel beneath the burner, so as to elevate it as wanted to the top of the wick, without running over. This is effected by a small valve, opening downwards towards the oil vessel, which is connected by a wire with a float, sustained by the oil in a tube, of the same height as the burner, that descends into the oil vessel below the surface of the oil. The action of the float shuts the valve, till so much oil is consumed as causes it to fall, which opens the valve and admits more oil, and this again causes the float to rise and shut the valve. The air may be compressed in the oil-vessel, either by a syringe annexed to the vessel, or separate from it, furnished with valves as usual for compressing air, or by water or mercury, in another vessel communicating by a pipe with the oil vessel.

The other lamp consists of a tube placed upright, furnished with a piston rising from beneath: the burner is at the top of the tube, and the oil, with which the tube is filled, is raised to the top as wanted, by pressing upwards the handle of the piston.

The first lamp is an ingenious contrivance, and will be very useful for giving light on tables, as its oil vessel cannot intercept any portion of the light. It is probable that the air might be sufficiently compressed in it by a common bellows, with a little management, which would much simplify the apparatus. In the drawings of the specification, the described apparatus is represented as fitted up to act with an Argand lamp: but as the contrivance is generally applicable to all oil lamps, it is obviously not confined to this particular species.

The second lamp does not promise to be of so much use; as the attendance it requires would defeat the chief purpose for which lamps are preferred. It might, by some additional apparatus, be made to raise the piston, by the mere loss of weight of the oil as consumed; but in this state it would probably be more complicated than the first lamp, and would have no advantage to counterbalance this inconvenience.

The patent is dated July 1806,

Mr.

Mr. Woolaston's Patent Instrument for copying Prints, or drawing from Nature.

The intention of this instrument is to supply the place of the camera-obscura. In it two plane reflectors are placed at such angles respectively to each other, and the objects to be delineated, that the latter are seen on the second reflector as if on the same plane as that on which the paper is placed whereon they are to be drawn, and as if lying at one side of it; by which means the same facility of delineating real objects is produced, as of copying prints or pictures, with the advantage of being able to reduce or enlarge them at pleasure, by the proper interposition of convex or concave lenses. Nevertheless, this instrument is so far inferior to the camera-obscura; as it is easier to trace the outlines of a figure really thrown on the paper, than to copy them from representations lying beside it. The figures belonging to the specifications of this and the preceding patent may be seen in the Repertory of Arts, No. 57.

This patent is dated December 1806.

OBITUARY OF DISTINGUISHED PERSONS.

GENERAL PAOLI.

ON Thursday, February the fifth, died, at his house on the Edgware Road, at the advanced age of eighty-one, Pascal Paoli, distinguished in the annals of modern times as the patriotic champion of the liberty and independence of Corsica. He was born in that island in the year 1726, and was the second son of Giacinto Paoli, a man of considerable weight and influence in the country, who had frequently taken an active part in the government of its affairs. The early part of Pascal's education was conducted under the immediate care and superintendence of his father; but when the circumstances of the island induced him to remove his family to Naples, Pascal was placed under the tuition of the Jesuits at the university of that city.

Corsica, which was destined to be the theatre on which the genius of young Paoli was to be called into action, had, before his birth, experienced many vicissitudes, and been subjected to a variety of masters. Different states held it in subjection by turns, just as their power predominated over that of their neighbours. During the prosperity of the Carthaginians, it had to own them for its lords: afterwards it passed successively to the Romans, and to their conquerors, the barbarians of the north; then to the Saracens; afterwards to the Pope, who made a transfer of it to the Pisans; and, lastly, was wrested from them by their more powerful neighbours and competitors, the Genoese, who, after some severe struggles, attended with various successes, became in the year 1354, its complete and undisputed sovereigns. In so many changes of proprietors, all equally regardless of their improvement and happiness, it is impossible but that the inhabitants must have been exposed to many of the severest effects of tyranny and oppression. But the despotism of the Genoese made all their former duration and suffering appear light. They neglected no means to make them feel their authority, and ruled them with a sceptre of iron. There is a point beyond which arbitrary power cannot depress its victim, and from which, if once driven to it, its weapons will recoil, with accumulated force, to its own overthrow and disgrace. To this extreme the Genoese appear to have prosecuted their measures in Corsica, until the natives, unable to endure more, rose in rebellion. In the year 1729 they revolted in formidable numbers, and, under the conduct of Giacinto Paoli, obtained considerable successes in their war with their oppressors. It was in the course of this protracted contest that Theodore de Nieuhoff, a necessitous, wandering German baron, by dint of artifice and specious promises, prevailed upon the Corsicans to elect him for their king. His reign being, however, shortly terminated, by the detection of his falsehood in every promise he had made, the islanders were

once more, obliged to look up to their native leaders for advice and support. After continuing in this situation for some years, governed by chiefs of their own appointment, under whom they prosecuted the war against the Genoese, a vacancy occurred on the death of Gaffori, who had once been the colleague of Giacinto Paoli in the government. It was at this season, in the year 1755, that their attention was directed to young Paoli, then studying at Naples. His progress had been solid, and rapid almost beyond example; and, from the diligence and success with which he attended to the instructions of his able and acute masters, the most favourable and sanguine hopes were entertained of his future advancement and greatness. The reports which reached Corsica of his genius and promising abilities, at once pointed him out to his countrymen as the most proper object of their choice to the supreme command; and an application to this effect was transmitted to his father at Naples. Nothing could be more gratifying to the feelings of Pascal than this voluntary and striking testimony of the good opinion and attachment of the people among whom he had been born; and, impressed with the generous ambition of serving his country, by asserting its liberties, he resolved to comply with the honourable proposal which had been made to him. His resolution on this occasion was not the rash dictate of the moment, induced by the prospect, fascinating at all times to the mind of youth, of eminence and fame; it was the reluctant determination of genuine patriotism, in which his diffidence and fear were forcibly overcome by the imperious calls of public duty. Of the greatness of the undertaking in which he was about to embark, and of the difficulties and dangers attending it, he was by no means insensible; but, considering his abilities, whatever they might be, as the rightful property of his country, he nobly determined to make every necessary sacrifice of a personal nature, to advance as far as he was able, its welfare and prosperity. This resolution was highly pleasing to his venerable father. He viewed with feelings of parental exultation, the obedience of his son to the calls of his oppressed country; and a ray of patriotic hope beamed in his countenance when he beheld him about to embark, in all the fire of youth, in the great cause to which he had himself devoted many of the best years of his protracted life. When on the eve of bidding a last adieu to his son, the venerable sire, agitated by a crowd of contending feelings, addressed him in the following affectionate language: "My son, I may possibly never see you more; but in my mind I shall ever be present with you. Your design is a great and a noble one; and I doubt not but that God will bless you in it. The little which remains to me of life, I will allot to your cause, in offering up my prayers and supplications to heaven for your protection and prosperity."

When Paoli landed in the island all was enthusiasm and hope. His appearance seemed to verify every eulogium which had been passed upon his character, and to realize every expectation which had been formed upon the report of his talents. His dignified, though modest demeanour, his manly aspect, and general firmness and energy of character, rendered more engaging and attractive by his amiable temper, and affable deportment towards all with whom he conversed, warmed all hearts with admiration, and afforded an auspicious earnest of the eminence he was ultimately to attain. His formal appointment to the chief command, which took place soon after his arrival, was announced to the public in a proclamation of the supreme council, dated at St. Antonio of the White House, July 15, 1755. At this time Paoli was invested with the government of the island, the state of its affairs, and the general condition of its inhabitants, were most disorderly and wretched, and required the most prompt exertions of the great powers of his genius to regulate and reform them. The Genoese, notwithstanding every exertion to expel them, were still in possession of a great part of the country; and there was a total want of that discipline and subordination among the troops, and of that harmony and confidence among their leaders, so essentially necessary to enable them to act with vigour and effect; and they were almost entirely destitute of the arms, ammunition

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and money requisite to prosecute a successful warfare against so vindictive and determined a foe as they had to contend with. Besides this, the people, rendered cruel, sanguinary, and desperate, by continual injustice and almost hopeless oppression, abandoned themselves, in many instances, to the most uncontrolled licentiousness, erected the turbulent dictates of inflamed passion into a supreme law, and avenged every insult and offence with the dagger of the assassin. Paoli directed his first attention to the Genoese, and was soon enabled, by the spirit and energy which his presence and direction inspired into the breasts of his countrymen, to drive them from all the interior districts, and to confine them to the maritime towns. He then availed himself of this temporary tranquillity to form some internal regulations, and embarked seriously in the difficult and hazardous undertaking of correcting the disorders which every where prevailed among the people, and of legislating for them a code of criminal law, which should at once meet their concurrence and approbation, and effectually restrain their licentiousness. This was a task which demanded all the wisdom, prudence, and vigour of which he was master; and he had the felicity to succeed in it even beyond his most sanguine expectations. By carefully studying the temper of those with whom he had to deal, and by directing his regulations in a more especial manner to those abuses which were most flagrant and notorious, he contrived to win their fullest confidence, and to persuade them that the laws he had instituted were such as were essential to their personal security, and could operate as a restraint and terror only to the criminal and evil-disposed.* He thus insensibly prevailed upon them to forego, to a considerable extent, the avenging of personal insult by the fatal and pernicious practice of assassination, and to transfer the right of punishment to the more dispassionate and equitable judgment of a public tribunal. After having thus established a code of civil and criminal law for the regulation of his turbulent subjects, he proceeded by easy gradations to adopt other measures of civilization and national improvement. He provided for the education of children by establishing schools in all the villages within his jurisdiction; and founded an university at Corte, which may be regarded as the metropolis of his dominions, upon an enlarged and liberal a plan as the circumstances of the island would at that period admit. To these salutary measures he added others which embraced the great sources of national strength and power, agriculture, manufacture, and commerce; and in the whole of his proceedings conducted himself with so much judgment, delicacy, and discretion as neither to inspire enmity nor excite opposition among those who were to fall more immediately within the operation of his regulations.†

Paoli

* A striking display of the character of the legislator and of the subject, is given in the following anecdote, related by Paoli to Mr. Boswell, when he visited Corsica: "A criminal," said he, "was condemned to die. His nephew came to me with a lady of distinction, that she might solicit his pardon. The nephew's anxiety made him think that the lady did not speak with sufficient force and earnestness. He therefore advanced, and addressed himself to me, 'Sir, is it proper for me to speak?' as if he felt that it was unlawful to make such an application. I bid him go on. 'Sir,' said he, with the deepest concern, 'may I beg the life of my uncle? If it is granted, his relations will make a gift to the state of a thousand zechins. We will furnish fifty soldiers in pay during the siege of Furiani. We will agree that my uncle shall be banished, and will engage that he shall never return to the island.' I knew the nephew to be a man of worth, and I answered him: You are acquainted with the circumstances of this case. Such is my confidence in you, that if you will say that giving your uncle a pardon would be just, useful or honourable for Corsica, I promise you it shall be granted. He turned about, burst into tears, and left me, saying, 'Non vorrei vendere l'onore della patria per mille zechini. I would not have the honour of our country sold for a thousand zechins.' And his uncle suffered. Boswell's Corsica, page 312.

† Paoli was at this time young, not 30 years of age, and yet in no part of his

Paoli having completed what appeared to him to claim his first attention, directed his thoughts once more to the Genoese forces in the island, and concerted measures to resist their power, and, if possible, to effect their utter expulsion. The people under his command, with the exception of a few factious and turbulent individuals, had now become tolerably united, and cordially co-operated with the ruling powers. Strong measures were therefore adopted to harass the enemy; a small marine was fitted out to molest them on their own element, and a spirited manifesto was published, inviting the Corsicans to come forward, and to exert their utmost power to emancipate themselves from the bondage under which they had so long groaned. These proceedings, as was natural, alarmed the Genoese. They well knew, by a dear bought experience, the courage and intrepidity of the islanders, and they now beheld with trepidation and alarm, the increased energies with which they had been inspired by the wise counsels and animating example of their patriotic commander. Fearing that delay would only tend to establish their power, and render them firm and invincible in their cause, they first of all tried to gain them over by persuasion, and published a manifesto couched in such terms as were well calculated to lull the suspicions and appease the resentment of a people less wary and less sensible of their injuries than the Corsicans; but with them no such artifices could prevail; and the only effect produced by their proclamation was a resolution of Paoli and his brave associates in arms, never to treat in any manner with them until they should think proper to abandon their absurd claims to the sovereignty of the island, and recognise its freedom and independence. All prospect of negotiation being thus broken off, the affairs of the Corsican patriots assumed a most serious aspect. This year, therefore, (1761) they addressed a memorial to the sovereigns of Europe, in hopes of inducing some of them to interfere in their behalf, or to become a party in their struggle for liberty and even for existence as a nation; but their appeal produced no effect to their advantage. On the contrary, it seemed rather to aggravate the fears of their enemies; and Paoli, while lamenting the indifference of the European powers to the cause in which he was embarked, had the mortification to find one of the most formidable of them confederating with the oppressors of his country, and entering into an agreement to supply them with auxiliary troops to support their tyranny. This was the court of Versailles, which, in the year 1764, entered into a treaty with the Republic of Genoa to supply them with six battalions to garrison the towns which they still held in Corsica. Nothing can well be conceived more mean and unworthy a great nation, than this grant of aid to the Genoese, to rivet the chains and embitter the bondage of the unhappy islanders.* It was stipulated, indeed, that these

his life did his genius and abilities shine with greater lustre. The following is an eulogium of no mean worth, drawn by the masterly pen of Voltaire, and occasioned by the consideration of this part of Paoli's conduct. " Quelque chose qu'on ait dit de lui (Paoli) il n'est pas possible qu'un chef n'eût de grandes qualités. Etablir un gouvernement régulier chez un peuple qui n'en voulait point; réunir sous les mêmes lois des hommes divisés et indisciplinés; former à la fois des troupes réglées, et instituer une espèce d'université qui pouvait adoucir les mœurs, établir des tribunaux de justice, mettre un frein à la fureur des assassinats et des meurtres, polir la barbarie, se faire aimer en se faisant obéir; tout cela n'était pas l'ouvrage d'un homme ordinaire. Il ne put faire assez, ni pour rendre la Corse libre, ni pour y régner pleinement; mais il en fit assez pour acquiescer de la gloire." Voltaire, *Siecle de Louis xv.* Article " De la Corse."

* Rousseau, in a letter to a friend, animadverts with just severity on this transaction. " Il faut avouer," he observes, " que vos Français, sont un peuple bien servile, bien vendu à la tyrannie, bien cruel, et bien acharné sur les malheureux. Si ils savoient un homme libre à l'autre bout du monde, je crois qu'ils iroient pour le seul plaisir de l'exterminer."—*Boswell's Corsica*, page 138.

these troops should act merely on the defensive, and that their sole object should be, to preserve for the Genoese the towns already in their possession. But this reinforcement had the effect of suspending the operations of Paoli, who did not wish to provoke the French nation to open warfare by any hostilities against its troops, however unjustifiable their visit to the island might be considered. During the four years for which this treaty was to remain in force, Paoli confined his attention principally to such regulations as were necessary to preserve the country from being harassed and plundered by these auxiliaries; and the only military operation of consequence which took place in this interval, was an attack upon the small island of Capraja in the vicinity of Corsica, then in the possession of the Genoese, which, after a vigorous assault, was carried by the patriots in the month of May, 1767.*

While Paoli and his followers were anxiously waiting the expiration of the term, during which the Genoese were to receive the assistance of the French forces sent to the island, an event happened, which threw a dark cloud over this devoted country and its brave defenders, and excited the indignation of every considerate man in Europe. The Republic, beholding the unyielding constancy with which the Corsicans maintained their cause, and reflecting upon the immense expences of the contest they were carrying on against them, entered into a negotiation with the French court to transfer the island, and actually concluded a treaty whereby they disposed to them of all their claims, such as they were, to its possession and sovereignty. As a preliminary step in the ratification of this treaty, the towns then garrisoned by the French troops were to be considered as ceded to France, and the remainder of the island was to be recovered from Paoli by the French themselves, either by negotiation or by force. The French minister, the Duke de Choiseul, was certainly very ill advised in this unfortunate bargain. Notwithstanding the lesson which the fatal experience of the Genoese might have taught him to the contrary, he appears to have thought, that in the hands of France the conquest or subjugation of the island might be accomplished without much difficulty; and, little knowing the firm and determined character of genuine patriotism, exerting itself in the defence of all that is dear to man, he made overtures to Paoli to forego any farther opposition, and to suffer the French government to take quiet possession of their purchased territory. To induce his compliance, it was proposed to him to recognise his commission as commander in chief, and to continue to him that rank and authority, with this only, though indeed essential, difference, that he was to hold it under the supreme authority of the French government. But Paoli was not to be so easily inveigled into the toils of a corrupt court. He rejected its proposal with becoming dignity and spirit, declaring that "the rocks which surrounded him should melt away ere he would betray a cause which he held in common with the meanest Corsican." Negotiations having thus proved ineffectual to corrupt this Timoleon of modern times, the French minister found he must have recourse to more powerful means to force his submission. The war was begun by the French troops already in the island, under the command of the Count de Marbeuf; but as it was soon perceived that this force was too small and insignificant to prosecute any offensive operations of consequence, a reinforcement, consisting of about five thousand men, under

* During some part of the four years here spoken of, there was a considerable faction in the island, in opposition to Paoli, which was encouraged and supported by the afterwards celebrated general Dumouriez, whose services Paoli had declined to engage. Some Corsican officers, probably seduced and urged on by this party, made an attempt to assassinate the Corsican chief, but they were discovered and arrested. When brought before him, he addressed them as follows: "Gentlemen, although you proposed to take away my life, which gives me a lawful power over yours, I shall not take that advantage. Return then in peace, and examine from this moment whether I deserve your enmity. I am ready to submit if you find a single article to lay to my charge." *General's Mag.* Vol. 34. Page 351.

under the command of the Marquis de Chauvelin, was sent to its assistance. These troops landed at Bastia, flushed with the most sanguine hopes of victory, considering it impossible that so disorderly and ill accoutred an army as that of Paoli appeared to them, could long hold out against so numerous and well-disciplined a body as themselves. The event, however, proved that they were mistaken. In their first attack, indeed, they proved successful, and forced their enemies to relinquish the intrenchments, which they had formed on the heights of Croce, Maillebois, and St. Antonio; but being too highly elated with this advantage, they pursued their career with too little circumspection, and fell into a snare, which Paoli, who had withdrawn his troops to the other side of the Guolo, had laid for them. They were suddenly attacked by five or six thousand men, under the command of Clement Paoli, the brother of Pascal, and routed in all directions. Paoli immediately proceeded to lay siege to Borgo, a strong position, of which the French had obtained possession in their first successes, and which had been entrusted to the command of M. de Lude. Having no artillery, their menaces were regarded as impotent by their enemies, and treated with ridicule. The Corsicans, however, invested the place on the fifth of December, and blockaded De Lude and his troops so completely as to cut off all communication between him and the main body, and to deprive him of all supplies of water for himself and his men. At length his situation became so desperate, that M. de Chauvelin conceived it to be his duty to risque the safety of his whole army to endeavour to relieve him. Accordingly, an ill-conducted attack was made on the Corsicans, which terminated in their complete success. The French forces were driven back with the loss of about three hundred men, and De Lude obliged to capitulate with all the infantry, the colours of the royal legion, and four pieces of artillery, while the victorious Corsicans had not to lament the loss of one man in any part of the engagement. After this signal defeat, in which Paoli and his brave countrymen covered themselves with glory, M. de Chauvelin retreated in consternation to Bastia, leaving his conquerors in quiet possession of the field they had so nobly won. The French commander soon afterwards returned home in disgrace, and Marbeuf succeeded him *pro tempore*. A suspension of arms was agreed upon between the new commander and Paoli; but Dumouriez, who served in the French army as adjutant-general, being at variance with Marbeuf, determined not to remain idle. Under pretence that the Corsicans in opposition to Paoli, were not included in this treaty, he intrigued with several of the principal families among them, agreed to carry on the war at their head, and actually assaulted the post of Isola Rossa, and took the tower of Giralette by storm. This impotent warfare was, however, soon terminated; and the Corsican patriots had leisure to direct their thoughts to operations of greater consequence. Elated by their late successes, and willing to avail themselves of the favourable opportunity which the consternation of their invaders offered for the purpose, they entered into a regular and systematic conspiracy to destroy, or utterly to expel them from the island. "All the quarters occupied by the French were to be assaulted at one and the same time, and six battalions that wintered in Oletta were to be murdered by their hosts. This massacre did not take place, but the general attack was carried into execution. A battalion of the regiment of La Mark was surprised and cut off in the Patrimonio.* Reprisals ensued, and the war again broke out with increased violence.

Favourable as was the termination of this campaign to Paoli and his followers, they were too soon convinced that their victory had not secured them any lasting advantages. They had occasion to be justly alarmed by intelligence, that the Duke de Choiseul, considering the honour of France to be now at stake in the issue of the contest, had ordered a reinforcement of twenty battalions and two legions, together with twelve hundred mules, to transport their baggage in the hilly countries, to be sent to Corsica; and that the chief command

* Life of Dumouriez, vol. i. page 154. from which the preceding account of the campaign of 1768, has been chiefly derived. He was an eye witness, and may therefore, in this instance, be admitted as competent authority.

mand of the whole had been entrusted to the Count de Vaux, whose military talents and resolution Paoli well knew how to estimate.

On the arrival of de Vaux in the island, he formed his plan of operations for the campaign, and put his army into motion. He divided his troops into two columns, each containing twelve battalions, which commenced their march at the same time, the one by the camp of St. Nicholas, the other by St. Antonio. M. de Narbonne, who had twelve battalions under his command, was to act on the side of Ajaccio, while M. de Marbeuf was to proceed through the plain of Mariano, with the design of ascending along the Tavignano, and of co-operating with the other troops in menacing an attack upon Corte. In this plan the French commander aimed at embracing the whole of the island; and, being fully confident of success from the vast superiority of his army, it was his design to inclose and hem in the Corsican forces, and oblige them to submit. Desperate as the affairs of the islanders had now become, they did not despair, but appeared animated with life and vigour proportioned to the emergency, and determined to grasp the darling form of liberty while life or hope remained. To the formidable armament of their enemies they opposed a firm undaunted front at the bridge of Guolo and the village of Valle, tenaciously defending, and, as they retreated, dearly selling every inch of ground to their foes. They afterwards took their station on a large plain, on the summit of a high hill, which, commanding the four adjoining vallies, might be regarded as the key to the whole island. Here they defended themselves with their accustomed bravery; but at length, after doing the enemy considerable injury, and proving to them how determined a people could fight when their liberty depended upon the issue of the contest, they were defeated at Ponto Nuovo, with prodigious slaughter.

After this fatal action, the conquest of the island may be considered as completed. Corte soon fell into their hands, and they considered themselves as without an army to oppose. The French commander now became anxious to obtain possession of Paoli's person, and with this view offered two thousand Louis d'ors for his apprehension, but without effect. The Corsican chief had now remaining with him no more than about five hundred of the heroes who had shared his dangers and his glory; and with this small body he was surrounded by a victorious army of four thousand men, from whom there appeared but one mode of escaping. Upon this expedient, hazardous as it was, he and his followers immediately determined. They rushed upon their foes with the impetuosity of lions roused to desperation, forcibly cut their way through their ranks, and avoided the humiliating doom which awaited them beneath the rod of their invaders. After lying concealed for two days in a convent near the shore, Paoli, with several of his friends, embarked on the 16th of June, 1769, for Leghorn, in an English vessel which had been purposely provided, having nobly acquitted himself of the high trust committed to him, and defended the liberties of his country to the last faint glimmerings and final disappearance of hope.

While flying from his native land with the melancholy consciousness that its freedom was irrecoverably gone, his reception at Leghorn could not but have proved highly gratifying to his feelings, as affording him the consolatory satisfaction, that the expectations of Europe respecting his conduct, and the efforts he would make, had not been disappointed; and that, while they deeply sympathised with him in the unfortunate termination of his struggles, they united to hail the splendid triumph of his virtue and patriotism over every temptation to surrender the liberties of his country. On his arrival at Leghorn, all the English ships in the harbour displayed their colours, and discharged their artillery, and the inhabitants, native and foreign, vied with each other in their testimonies of applause. He here resided, for a short time, in the house of Sir John Dick, the English consul, and afterwards pursued his way to London.†

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* At Corte, they found the library of Paoli, respecting which Dumouriez observes, there was not in it a single book which did not bear evidence of its having belonged to a man of genius and a politician.

† During this last campaign, the situation of the Corsicans had excited much attention in England; and a considerable sum of money was raised for their relief.

In England, Paoli found a ready and welcome asylum. When his arrival was known, the highest characters in the state were forward to pay him their respects, and to cheer him with their condolence: and although the ministry had not taken any active or open part to assist his cause against the claims of France, they were not backward to render him that personal relief which his misfortunes required. He was, first of all, introduced at court, and the Duke of Grafton, who was then in the administration, obtained for him a pension of twelve hundred pounds a-year. To a man of Paoli's temper and economical habits, this generous donation was affluence; and he took care that it should not be wasted in vain and useless extravagance. His house and his table were at all times open to such of his brethren in adversity as had been able to reach England; and he cheerfully shared with them the bounty which had been designed for his individual support. Thus did Paoli improve the tranquil season of retirement. He supported his own misfortunes with magnanimity and resignation, and animated his compatriots and fellow-sufferers to similar fortitude, by his commiseration and example;—and enjoyed the pleasing society of the great, the wise, and the good, to which his own genius, character, and conduct served to impart the liveliest interest.

At length, after an interval of twenty years, during which his country continued under the sovereignty and dominion of France, new prospects of patriotic utility opened to the exiled chief, and invited him once more to authority and command. The extraordinary revolution which had begun in France, and had, in a short period, changed the whole system of its government and policy, extended its influence to its remotest territories, and rekindled the embers of liberty in Corsica. The simple circumstance of a Frenchman appearing at Bastia in the year 1789, with the national cockade in his hat, revived in the breasts of the Corsicans the almost extinguished spark, which was instantly fanned into a blaze in every part of the country, and wrought a complete revolution, without the expence of one drop of human blood. Immediately after this, the national convention passed a decree, in which the island was recognised as a department of France, and therefore entitled to its privileges; and they proceeded to reorganize its government upon the principles of the French constitution. The restoration of Paoli was regarded as an indispensable part of the measures to be adopted, and an application to this effect was directed to him, both from the National Convention and his countrymen. How great soever his satisfaction might have been to behold the prospect of emancipation and liberty which opened to his long-oppressed country, he hesitated to return. He considered it as still forming a part of France, and he could but ill reconcile his great mind to resume his station at the head of its affairs, while his government was to be subject to the control of a foreign power. But the earnest intreaties of his grateful countrymen, from whose hearts the interval of twenty years could not obliterate their deep sense of their obligations to his wisdom and valour, supported by the warm solicitations of the French assembly, finally prevailed. He resigned his pension, with feelings and acknowledgements to the generous people from whom he had enjoyed it, which reflected the highest honour upon the breast where every virtue seemed to be concentrated, and embarked once more for his native shores. On the 23d of April 1790, attended by deputies from Corsica, he presented himself at the bar of the national assembly at Paris. He was greeted on his entrance by shouts of rapturous applause; such was the enthusiasm communicated by the appearance of the great advocate of freedom to the breasts of those who were themselves but newly liberated from the shackles of oppression. The patriotic chief addressed the assembly with dignified composure, and impressive eloquence, in a speech expressive of the happiness he felt, after twenty years of exile from his country, to behold it once more about to be restored to the enjoyment of the sacred privileges of

relief. The trustees appointed by the subscribers were Messrs. Aldermen Beckford and Trecothick, and Mr. Samuel Vaughan. Paoli, in a letter to these gentlemen, dated March 20th, 1769, acknowledges the receipt of these generous benefactions, and mentions his having appropriated them to the purposes for which they had been designed.

of freedom, and of his readiness cheerfully to co-operate with the ruling powers of France to render that enjoyment solid and permanently advantageous to his fellow citizens. Paoli now took the necessary oaths as a subject of the republic, and hastened to take upon himself the high and honourable charge to which he was called not only by Corsica and France, but by the unanimous voice of all Europe.

Hardly had he received the gratulations of his country on his return, and entered upon the duties of his new trust, before he found the whole of his prospects darkened and interrupted by the changes which were daily taking place in France, by the alternate ascendancy of different factions, and ultimately by the condemnation and execution of the king. The struggles of contending parties which at this time convulsed the whole of France, considerably affected public opinion in Corsica. In some of the pieves, or departments, the violence of party spirit broke out into open tumult, and it was soon discovered that there was a disposition in a very great part of the inhabitants to avail themselves of the unsettled state of politics in the mother country to break their connection with it, and to shake off the yoke by which they were subjugated. To this party Paoli, after seriously considering the precarious condition of the island and of his government while subjected to a country which was itself the theatre of constant disorder, and the prey of turbulent factions, gave his powerful and commanding sanction. He was on this occasion joined by all the clergy of the country, who formed themselves into a military corps under the denomination of *the sacred band*. There was at this time a considerable body of French troops stationed in the different garrisoned towns. Finding that Paoli was taking measures to break from his allegiance, and being joined and instigated by some Corsican families who were at enmity with him, they formally took the field against him; but the force which he had been able to collect by the popularity of his cause and the universal attachment to his person, was so great, that he was not long in deciding the contest and vanquishing his adversaries. He was then invested with his original dignities of President of the Consulta, and Commander in Chief of the Island, dignities which he had held with the highest honour before his country had become a province of France. The national assembly were greatly enraged at this counter-revolution, and alienation of Corsica from its sovereignty and dominion: they denounced Paoli to be a rebel, set a price upon his head, passed a decree to cashier the Consulta or National Council, which he had re-established, and annulled, at least in words, which was all they had the power to effect, the authority which had been confided to him. Paoli was, however, too much beloved by his countrymen to be betrayed by them, and they were likewise little disposed to attend to the mandates or tremble at the denunciation of a government too distracted and impotent to do them immediate injury. Paoli saw nevertheless that it would not be possible to resist with success the power of France when once seriously directed to reduce the island to subjection; and well knew that a voluntary submission would not be received without being attended with fatal consequences to many individuals who had been instrumental in effecting its independence; he therefore resolved upon an alternative which appeared to him to promise the greatest security, and to hold out the fairest prospect of future tranquillity and happiness to his country, which was to obtain from his countrymen a voluntary surrender of the island to Great Britain. With this view he addressed a letter to them, dated from Furiani, May 1st, 1794, in which he explained at large his views and wishes, and advised that a meeting of the deputies should be held at Corte on the eighth of June following, to take into serious consideration the propriety of concluding the union which he proposed to them. In the conclusion of this letter he writes; "with respect to myself, my dearly beloved countrymen, after having devoted every moment of my life to your happiness, I shall esteem myself the happiest of mankind, if, through the means I have derived from your confidence, I can obtain for our country the opportunity of forming a free and lasting government, and of preserving to Corsica its name, its unity and independence, whilst the names of the heroes who have spilt their blood in its support and defence, will be, for future generations, objects

jects of noble emulation, and grateful remembrance.* This assembly of the deputies took place on the 14th of June. It was opened by an eloquent speech from Paoli, who took a review of the different events which had transpired, and the measures which had been adopted by him since the separation of the last general Consulta in May 1793, explained the purpose for which they had been convoked, and directed them to the weighty measures on which they would have to deliberate. After voting their unanimous thanks to Paoli, and expressing their full approbation of his conduct, they proceeded to declare "the separation of Corsica from France, and with the same unanimity, and with the strongest demonstrations of joy, voted the Union of Corsica to the Crown of Great Britain:" and it is added "that no national act was ever sanctioned by a more unanimous proceeding on the part of those who were authorised to do it, or by a more universal approbation, amounting to enthusiasm on the part of the people."† All the proceedings on this occasion were conducted with the strictest order and propriety; no measure being adopted in haste, or settled without full and dispassionate consideration. The necessary previous arrangements being formally concluded, the government was transferred to the English Commissioner, Sir Gilbert Elliot (now Lord Minto) who took possession of it as viceroy for the King of Great Britain. Paoli had now resigned the dignities of office, and reduced himself to the rank of a private citizen. What his intentions might have been with regard to his future residence, whether he meant to pass the remainder of his days in his native country or elsewhere, it is now impossible to say; but it is stated that a coolness which, from some cause or other, had unfortunately taken place between him and the English viceroy, at once determined him to quit Corsica; and he returned to the hospitable shores of that country where he had before experienced the kindest reception, and enjoyed a long interval of comfort and happiness. Having had the misfortune to lose the bulk of his property by the failure of a house at Leghorn, to which he had entrusted it, he was unable, on his return to London, to command the conveniences which his income had before placed within his power, and obliged for some time to live in the most private manner in an obscure part of the town. There is reason to believe, however, that when his pecuniary circumstances became known, prompt measures were adopted to improve them, and that his pension was again restored, and continued to him to the last.

The eventful life of this truly great man, great in all those noble and benign qualities which impart dignity and honour to the living, and consecrate the memory of the dead, was closed, after a short but painful illness, on Thursday, the fifth of February; and he was buried on Friday, the thirteenth of the same month, without pomp or ostentation, in the burying ground of St. Pancras. Though dead, his name shall continue to exist while virtue has a friend. Future generations will contemplate his character with admiring wonder and veneration, and PAOLI shall be enrolled among those benefactors of their kind who have immortalized themselves by transcendent actions of benevolence.

Semper honos, nomenque tuum, laudesque, manebunt!

JAMES CROWE, ESQ.

Died. On the 26th of January, at Lakenham-house, near Norwich, in the 57th year of his age, James Crowe, Esq. F. L. S. one of the senior aldermen of that corporation, having served the office of sheriff in 1771, that of mayor in 1774, and again in 1797.

By the death of his brother in 1792, Mr. Crowe inherited the entailed estate of Lakenham, and was also possessed of considerable landed property in other parts of Norfolk, which it was his delight to improve by the most scientific and skilful attention to planting and agriculture in all their branches.

He had for near 30 years past studied the botany of Britain with indefatigable zeal, and with peculiar success. A penetrating eye, and no less sagacious and discriminating mind, fitted him, in an eminent degree, for the study of nature.

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* Frederick's Corsica, page 60.

† Sir Gilbert Elliott's Dispatch to Mr. Dundas.

nature. No man ever loved that science more, nor derived more satisfaction from the goodness and wisdom of the Creator, as displayed in his works, to which he was continually recurring. To the more difficult parts of British botany he had given peculiar attention, especially to the mosses and fungi, but, above all, to the willows, a tribe of plants which, however important in an economical point of view, may be said, before his time, to have been almost entirely unknown to botanists, so confused were their ideas concerning them. Many of his discoveries and observations have been made public in Dr. Smith's *Flora Britannica* and *English Botany*. Nor will the rest of the materials which he had collected, be lost to the world; his affectionate family being solicitous for their diffusion, in order that his purposes of general utility may not be frustrated.

In public life Mr. Crowe was a warm and strenuous assertor of the genuine old English Whig principles, to which he was attached by early education, extensive reading and experience, but especially, by his uncommon acuteness of judgment and manliness of sentiment. Of him it may be truly said, that

“ Never Briton more disdain'd a slave.”

MR. WILLIAM TAPLIN.

Died lately, in Queen-street, on the Edgeware road, Mr. William Taplin, a gentleman who had attained to considerable celebrity as a veterinary surgeon, and as a writer upon a variety of subjects connected with that art. In 1788, he published his, “Gentleman's Stable Directory,” in octavo, to which he afterwards added a second volume; in 1796, he published another work in octavo, entitled, “A Compendium of Practical and Experimental Farriery,” and in 1803, he composed “The Sportsman's Cabinet,” containing a correct delineation of the various dogs used in the sports of the field. This work is in two volumes in quarto; and from the exquisite beauty of the numerous plates with which it is embellished, which are executed in Scott's best style, merits the attention and patronage of every admirer of rural sports. A severe domestic affliction, which befel him about two years ago, unfortunately impaired his faculties, and produced the gradual decay of health which terminated in his death. He was much respected by his acquaintance, and generally esteemed for his skill in his profession.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

LONDON AND MIDDLESEX.

On Monday, 23d February, Haggerty and Holloway, who had been convicted, on the Friday preceding of the murder of Mr. Steele, were executed in front of Newgate. Holloway behaved in the most hardened manner, and both asserted their innocence to the last. The circumstances of this barbarous murder having excited considerable interest, many thousands were attracted to the Old Bailey, by their curiosity, to behold the perpetrators. The crowd was great beyond all former precedent, and the eagerness of each of the immense multitude to get as near the scaffold as possible, was the occasion of a most lamentable accident. The temporary railing which is put up to prevent the passage of carriages during an execution having suddenly given way, those who leaned against it fell to the ground, and their immediate neighbours, so far from being able to afford them assistance, were impelled forward by the irresistible pressure from behind: the consequence was, that upwards of thirty persons were trampled to death, and many more greatly injured, several of whom are since dead.

The following is an abstract of the effective strength of the volunteers in Great Britain; distinguishing infantry, cavalry, and artillery, according to the latest returns, dated the 1st December, 1806:—

CAVALRY.—Field officers, 160; captains, 493; subalterns, 1032; staff officers, 745; serjeants, 1556; trumpeters and drummers, 520; rank and file, 25,180.

INFANTRY.—Field officers, 1,238; captains, 3,851; subalterns, 7,456; staff officers, 1,786; serjeants, 13,326; trumpeters and drummers, 6,762; rank and file, 259,501.

ARTILLERY.

ARTILLERY.—Field officers, 29; captains, 151; subalterns, 369; staff officers, 55; serjeants, 554; trumpeters and drummers, 228; rank and file, 10,482.

TOTAL.—Field officers, 1,487; captains, 4,458; subalterns, 8,797; staff officers, 2,586; serjeants, 15,936; trumpeters and drummers, 7,505; rank and file, 295,180.

Whitehall, 27th Jan. 1807.

J. BECKETT.

Married. The Hon. Col. Ponsonby, son of the late Lord P. to the Hon. Miss Fitzroy, daughter of Lord Southampton. Edward Barnwell, Esq. of the colony of Demerara, to Miss Lucy Brotherson, of Charlotte-Street. Thomas Lee, Esq. of Dover-Street, to Miss Helen O'Grady, of Upper Grosvenor-street, sister to Viscountess Harborton. The Rt. Hon. Lord Bagot, to the Rt. Hon. Lady Louisa Legge, eldest daughter of the Earl of Dartmouth. Henry Alexander, Esq. late Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, to Miss Rivers of Parliament-street. Lieut. Col. Geo. Cockson, of the Royal Horse Artillery, to Miss Mary Rennington, only daughter of William Rennington, Esq. of Clapham Road, 24th, At St. George the Martyr, George Lewis Hollingsworth, Esq. of Darlington, in the county of Durham, to Miss Stokes, daughter of Henry Stokes, Esq. of Brunswick-Row, Queen's-Square. The Hon. and Rev. Edw. Taylor, brother to the Marquis of Headfort, to Miss St. Leger, eldest daughter of Col. St. Leger. Robt. Harry Inglis, Esq. only son of Sir Hugh Inglis, Bart. to Miss Biscoe, eldest daughter of Joseph Seymour Biscoe, Esq. of Pend-hill, Surrey. John Walter, Esq. of Lindsey-Row, Chelsea, to Miss Moody, of Hans Place. The Reverend Edward Hodgson, of Rickmansworth, to Miss Fullerton, eldest daughter of John Fullerton, Esq. of Sundrish, Kent. 29th, At Hampstead, J. W. Lloyd, Esq. to Miss Longley, daughter of John Longley, Esq. At Stoke Newington, the Rev. William Parker, M. A. of Christ's College, Cambridge, to Miss Ann Gaskin, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Gaskin.

Died. In Portland Place, aged 66, James Law, Esq. formerly a major in the East India service. Mrs. Douglas, widow of the late Andrew Douglas, of Ednam. Mrs. Berry, widow of Samuel Berry, Esq. sister of the late Dr. Plomer, aged 83. In Great James-street, Thomas Lashley, M. D. F. R. S. In Baker-street, aged 80, Mrs. Hyde, widow of the late John Hyde, Esq. Hollis Edwards, Esq. of the King's-road, Bedford-row, aged 87. Henry Sutherland, Esq. of Park-street, one of the pages of presence to her Majesty, &c., aged 88. Mrs. Keith, wife of Francis Keith, Esq. of Grosvenor-place, aged 67. Mr. Wm. Taplin, the celebrated veterinary surgeon, (see obituary). George Wright, Esq. of Grafton-street, Fitzroy-square, formerly a major in the East India service. At his apartments in the Haymarket, Lieut. General Reid, Col. of the 88th foot. Edward Gibbons, Esq. formerly a wholesale stationer in Watling-street. On Sunday last, at her house in Hinde-street, Manchester-square, the Right Hon. Baroness Dufferin and Claneboye, of Down, Ireland. Her ladyship died at the age of 80 years, leaving issue five sons and four daughters, all married, and by them 15 grand children. She was mother of the gallant and brave Capt. Henry Blackwood, the confidential friend of the most illustrious Lord Nelson, especially in the glorious battle of Trafalgar. She succeeded in her fortune and title by her son, the Hon. Sir James Blackwood, now Lord Dufferin and Claneboye.

The following shocking catastrophe happened on Monday night, Feb. the 2d, Mrs. Simison, the wife of an attorney in Poland-street, was sitting alone in the kitchen of her house, waiting the arrival of her husband, after the family had gone to bed. About twelve o'clock, a gentleman who lodges in the house, was alarmed by a smell of burning, which induced him to go down stairs; on opening the kitchen door, he discovered Mrs. S. lying by the fire-place, with her clothes completely burned. She remained alive until eight o'clock on Wednesday morning in extreme agony; during which time she was sensible, and took leave of her family. She was about forty years of age, and has left a son and four daughters.

At Stamford-Hill, aged 70, William Holdsworth, Esq. formerly of the Bank of England.

At

At Paddington, General Paoli. (See obituary.)

At Chelsea, Samuel Wyatt, Esq. architect.

At Turnham-Green, Philip Neil, Esq. Barrister at Law.

At Sheperton, Fletcher Reid, Esquire. He had spent the preceding evening with some select companions, and after having drank freely, retired at a late hour to his bed, in which he was found lifeless next morning. He was well known in the sporting world, and in him the professors of the *fistick* art have lost their best friend. Mr. R. was a native of Forfar, and had just succeeded to considerable estates in that county, in consequence of the death of his mother, of which he had received intelligence only two days before, and when his death was discovered, a post chaise was waiting at the door to carry him to Dundee, to attend her funeral.

Mr. Sawyer, of the Angel Inn, Borough, while talking to a customer at his bar, he suddenly dropped down, and expired. A messenger was instantly sent to an intimate friend, a publican in Long-lane, Smithfield, whose family returned for answer, that he died at the same moment of time, and in the like sudden manner.

BEDFORDSHIRE.

Married. Robert Charles Orlebar, Esq. third son of the late Robert Orlebar, Esq. of Henwick-house, to Miss Charlotte Shipton, daughter of the late Dr. Shipton, of Crawley.

BERKSHIRE.

Died. At Reading, Mrs. Eliz. Blandy, aged 85.

At Boxford, Mrs. Lucy Wells, widow of the late Rev. Joseph Wells, many years rector of that parish, aged 78.

At Woodland Farm, near Lambourn, Mr. Orchard Heding, aged 77.

At Winderbourn, aged 104, Mr. Fidler.

At Abingdon, aged 91, Mrs. H. Woodley.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

The late Dr. Smith's two Prizes of 25l. each, for two Commencing Bachelors of Arts, the best proficient in Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, are adjudged to Mr. Henry Gipps, of St. John's, and Mr. John Carr, of Trinity College.

Mr. Charles Edward Finch, B. A. of Bennet College, is elected a Fellow of that Society.

The Rev. Thomas Webster, and Mr. Robert Pedden Budicom, B. A. of Queen's College, are elected Fellows of that Society.

The Rev. Richard Dods, M. A. of Bennet College, is instituted to the Rectory of Fleet Lincoln.

Died. At Cambridge, aged 75, the Rev. William Elliston, D. D. Master of Sidney College, (to which he was elected, May 8, 1760, on the death of the Rev. Dr. Sawyen Parres,) A. B. 1751, M. A. 1757, B. D. and D. D. 1761. Vice Chancellor 1763 and 1786. He has bequeathed considerable property to his nephew, the admired dramatic performer. Report says 17,000*l*.

CHESHIRE.

A more distressing accident, from the imprudent use of fire-arms, has not of late occurred than the following:—A gun without a lock was lately sent to a gunsmith's shop, in Chester, to get one put on; the gun, in that state, was put into a vice, and an apprentice was affixing a lock to it, when a girl about thirteen years of age, with the infant child of her master in her arms, came to ask a question of the apprentice, and stood near the muzzle, when the boy unfortunately trying the lock, it went off, and lodged the whole of the contents in her body, carrying with it part of the infant's cloaths, which it set fire to. Immediate surgical assistance was procured, but in vain, as the girl only survived the accident three quarters of an hour. The infant was not hurt.

Married. At Northin, Mr. Hugh Pounall, of Leigh, to Miss Hardy, daughter of Josiah H. Esq. of Shaiston, Mount.

At Prestbury, the Rev. L. Heapy, M. A. to Miss Hobson, of Sutton, near Macclesfield.

Died. At Chester, Mr. Alderman Turner.

At Moreton, aged 90, Mr. George Meadows.

Aged 80, Mrs. Elizabeth Marsh, of Hoole.

The

CORNWALL.

The Hon. Thomas Brand is returned for Helston, in the room of the Hon. Nicholas Vansittart, who has chosen to sit for Old Sarum.

The Rev. Henry Woolcombe is presented to the rectory of Pillaton.

Died. At his house at Riviere, suddenly, while reading prayers to his family, John Edwards, Esq. 76.

Burnt to death, as she sat in her parlour, Mrs. Beauchamp, of Trevine, aged 79. Great apprehensions had long been entertained that such would one day be the fate of this lady, who had once at least before set fire to her cap while reading, and a servant was retained with orders to be constantly present with her, to guard against so dreadful an event. This servant had not been out of the room a quarter of an hour, when returning with the footman they found their mistress's cloaths on fire, her person dreadfully burnt, and already in a state of suffocation, from which she never recovered.

CUMBERLAND.

Lord Binning, son of the Earl of Haddington, is elected M. P. for the borough of Cockermouth, in the room of John Lowther, Esq. who has taken his seat for the county.

Married. At St. George's Church, Hanover-Square, Sir Daniel Fleming, Bt. to Miss Le Fleming, heiress of the late Sir Michael Le Fleming, of Rydall-Hall, Westmoreland.

Died. At Hawksdale, near Carlisle, John Pearson, Esq. 42. He was formerly a lieutenant in the 52d foot, and distinguished himself in several actions in the East Indies.

At Rickarby, William Richardson, Esq. 80.

DERBYSHIRE.

Married. At Youlgrove, Mr. William Briddon, of Manchester, to Miss Pidcock, of Ashborne.

Died. At Chesterfield, John Webster, Esq. formerly a banker in Derby.—Aged 68, Mr. Richard Slater.

At Sudbury, Mr. Stephen Oliver, alderman, aged 65.

DEVONSHIRE.

On the 29th of January a storm or rather hurricane was experienced in Exeter and its neighbourhood, the fury of which was beyond any thing of the kind ever before remembered; the piazza and corner of the theatre were swept away; houses unroofed, and the showers of bricks and slates that were flying in all directions, made it extremely dangerous for the inhabitants to approach the streets; a stack of chimnies was blown down at the Royal Oak Inn, in Guinea-street, which broke through the roof into the upper story, where a woman was at work, and with the accumulated weight of the roof and bricks, falling with such velocity, the flooring gave way, and the woman was precipitated, with the rubbish, through the second floor, but was dug from the ruins without any material injury. A man named Humphreys, a musician in the band belonging to the Montgomery Militia, who was seated in an apartment on the ground floor, was crushed to death. In the lawn at Cowick, 33 large and beautiful elm trees, were felled by the violence of the tempest. In the streets many persons were wounded by the slates, &c. and in St. Sidwell's a woman was blown from her horse, and severely bruised.

The Hon. Wm. Asheton Harbord is elected M. P. for Plympton, in the room of Sir Stephen Lushington.

The Rev. J. D. Perkins, Rector of St. Laurence, in Exeter, is presented to the Vicarage of Dawlish.

Died. At Plymouth, Lieutenant Colonel Hatfield, aged 70. He distinguished himself on several occasions, during the late American war, as commanding officer of the 43d and 45th grenadiers, and was, in the truest sense of the word, a soldier's real friend. He had retired for some years on full pay from the independent corps of invalids, quartered in the citadel of Plymouth; and his name will be long remembered and cherished by his contemporaries, as honest Jack Hatfield.

Mr. Henry Pugh, Surgeon, one of the Coroners for Devon, aged 33.

At Parker's Well House, near Exeter, Robert Sproule, Esq. aged 61.

At Nester, Thomas Bond, Esq.

DORSETSHIRE.

The Rev. Blakeley Cooper, A.B. is instituted to the Rectory of Yarnminster.

Married. At Stapleton, Henry Seymour, Esq. of Handford, to Miss Beckford, only daughter of P. Beckford, Esq.

Died. At Pool, aged 86, Mr. John Bird, an Alderman of that Corporation.

DURHAM.

The Mayor of Durham lately received by the London coach, a box containing 196 testaments, 2 bibles, and 41 common prayer books, with a letter, signed N. N. requesting they might be sent to the several parishes in Durham, to be distributed to the respective poor, which has been duly attended to.

Married. At Brancepeth, John Nelson, Esq. of Lowpark, to Miss Elizabeth Smith, of High Wooley.

At Durham, the Rev. Thomas Denson to Miss Margt. Robson.

Died. At Durham, aged 55, Mr. Robert Bone, secretary to the provincial lodge of Free Masons, of the county of Durham, from its commencement in 1788, which he filled, together with many other public offices, with such zeal and fidelity, as makes his loss sincerely regretted.

ESSEX.

Died. James Hatch, Esq. of Claybury Hall. He is said to have left to his daughter, Mrs. Abdy, of Albyns, 3000*l.* per annum, and to his two younger daughters 40,000*l.* each. The residue of his personal property, valued at 100,000*l.* with the estates of Claybury Hall and Woodford, are likewise bequeathed to Mrs. Abdy.

At Laytonstone, aged 75, Charles Lincoln, Esq. late deputy of the Ward of Aldgate, and many years a governor of Christ's and St. Thomas's Hospitals. He died as he lived, respected, beloved, and esteemed for the gentleness of his manners, and the goodness of his heart.

At Barking, aged 84, Mrs. Ann Allen.

At Weathersfield, aged 101, Mrs. Grubb.

Mr. Nathaniel Poole, of Springfield, formerly a considerable timber merchant.

At Braintree, Mr. Morris, Attorney.

At Walthamstow, Thomas Wetherhead, Esq.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

There is now living on St. James's-back, Bristol, a woman named Mary George, who was born at Ledbury, Herefordshire, 6th January, 1694, and was baptized, 26th June, 1697; her youngest child was born when she was 56 years of age, and she has walked from Gloucester to Bristol in one day, within the last seven years. She was nine years old when King William died, and says she remembers meat at a penny a pound, cheese at 8*s.* per cwt. and that Queen Ann was poisoned by a pair of stays.

Married. At Bristol, Mr. Wm. Reid, to Miss Rees, daughter of the Rev. — Rees, of Glamorganshire, Aberavon.

At West Wickham, Charles Gray Graves, Esq. only son of Walwyn G. Esq. of Mickleton, to Miss Sophia Eliz. Hicks, eldest daughter of John Hicks, Esq. of Bradenham, Bucks.

At Clevedon, near Bristol, Henry Hallam, Esq. commissioner of stamps, to Miss Elton, eldest daughter of Sir Abraham Elton, Bt. of Clevedon-court.

At Wooton-under-Edge, Granville Hastings Wheeler, Esq. to Miss Jane Tattersall.

Died. At Bristol, aged 87, Mr. Dowells.

Aged 83, Mrs. Berry, sister of the late Dr. Plomer.

At Clifton, deeply regretted by her numerous friends, Lady Hesketh.—She was the eldest daughter of Ashley Cooper, Esq. formerly clerk of the parliament, and widow of Sir Thomas Hesketh, Bart. of Rufford Hall, Lancashire. It was to this lady that so many of the letters of the late poet Cowper were addressed.

At Nailsworth, Peter Smith, Esq. a captain in the Horsley and Tetbury volunteers.

As two men and a boy were taking a survey of an old house at Woodford, in the parish of Berkeley, it suddenly gave way and fell in, when one of them, named Wm. Apperly, was killed on the spot; the other two escaped unhurt. It is remarkable, that about two hours before the accident happened, Apperly had been speaking of a text for his funeral sermon from St. Matthew's Gospel, 24 chap. ver. 14. "*Therefore be ye also ready, for in such an hour as ye think not, the Son of Man cometh!*" Helias left a wife and three children to bewail his loss.

HAMPSHIRE.

Married. At the Grove, Jersey, Lieut. C. Patriarche, R. N. to Miss Patriarche, daughter of Col. P. of that island.

At Southampton, Wm. Gunthorpe, Esq. jun. of Bugle Hall, to Miss Jackson, eldest daughter of Josias Jackson, Esq. of Bellevue.

Died. At Abbotsbury, aged 61, Geo. Donisthorpe, Esq. He has left 100*l.* to the poor of Eversham.

At Alverstock, near Gosport, the Rev. J. M. Bingham, rector of Birchanger.

At Bramdean, aged 80, Mrs. Shakespear, widow of John S. Esq. late alderman of London.

At Jersey, Mrs. Offiman, wife of Col. Offiman.

At Eastcott, Leonard Tinker, Esq.

At Portsmouth, J. Swaffield, Esq. chief clerk at the Navy Pay Office.

At Southampton, Arthur Hammond, Esq. a very worthy and respectable magistrate.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

The result of a course of experiments has been laid before the Hereford Agricultural Society, by T. A. Knight, Esq. by which it appears, that the strength of the juice of any cider apple is in exact proportion to its weight. Thus the juices of the inferior apples were light, when compared with the juices of the old and approved sorts. The Forest Stire outweighed every other, until it was put in competition with the new variety produced by Mr. Knight, from the Siberian crab and the Lulham pearmain; nor could any other juice be found equal in weight to the latter.

The Rev. Thomas Jennings, vicar of Dormington, has been instituted to the consolidated livings of St. Peters and St. Owens, in the city of Hereford.

Died. The Rev. Thomas Allen, vicar of Bridstow.

At Peele's Green, aged 89, the Rev. Joseph Careless, vicar of Stretford, Herefordshire, and of Kerry, Montgomery.

As Mrs. Knill, wife of Thos. Knill, Esq. mayor of Hereford, was sitting alone by the fire, a spark set her clothes in a blaze, by which she was so dreadfully burnt, that she expired next morning. She was nearly ninety years of age; yet, notwithstanding she had been deprived of her sight for several years, she was uncommonly cheerful in disposition, and her death is sincerely and universally regretted.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

Married. The Rev. Henry Walbrook, Rector of Michelmarsh. to Miss Staunton, youngest daughter of the late Thos. Staunton, Esq. of Siblön Park Suffolk.

Died. At his mother's house in St. Albans, aged 27, Richard Greaves, Esq. of the house of Grundy and Greaves, merchants, of Birmingham. By his death, his relations and friends have been deprived of a man professing a highly cultivated understanding, and society at large has lost one of its brightest ornaments.

At Hatfield, aged 75, Mrs. Mary Ross.

At Pauls Walden, aged 35, the Hon. Geo. Bowes, second son of the late Earl of Strathmore.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

Died. Aged 60, Sir Richard Hetley, of Atwalton. He served the office of High Sheriff in 1800.

KENT.

On Thursday last died, at his residence, in Old Palace Yard, London, aged 66, James Simmons, Esq. Senior Alderman and Representative for the City of Canterbury. In a long and active life, he distinguished himself as a firm and persevering friend to his native city; devoting a great part of his attention to its improvements and prosperity. In the respective branches of business in which he has been engaged, he displayed a very superior ability, and sound judgment; and, by indefatigable attention and industry, amassed an extensive fortune, which enabled him at all times to exercise his liberality and public spirit for the benefit of Canterbury. Among the numberless instances that have occurred, we shall mention the following, which are alone sufficient to prove his regard. In the year 1790, he cultivated, at an expence of more than a thousand pounds, that beautiful promenade, the Dungeon Field, solely for public accommodation; and, as another instance of his active spirit, he proposed, patronised, and has hitherto supported, the expence of plans, &c. for cutting a navigable canal, from the sea to this city, an undertaking, which must in the end have been attended with very important benefits. Indeed, by his lamented death, the city has lost a benefactor, and, as a public character, one of its brightest ornaments. The last testimony of gratitude and confidence, which he experienced from his fellow citizens, was, by being unanimously elected a Representative in Parliament for their ancient city. An honour thus handsomely and deservedly conferred upon him, he felt like a man; and, when elected, addressed them in the most pathetic language, with his usual energy. His popularity at this moment, appeared to overwhelm him with gratitude; and his choice was the general theme of admiration: but, alas! the web of life was nearly spun, and their hopes destroyed; for scarcely had he witnessed this new scene, than he ceased to live.

At Maidstone, at a very advanced age, Jeremiah Curtejs, Esq. He is said to have left property to the amount of upwards of two hundred thousand pounds.

James Jacobson, Esq. aged 37.

At Canterbury, aged 95, Mrs. John Partridge.

In Troy Town, Rochester, aged 77, Mrs. Smith, widow of J. Smith, Esq. late Storekeeper of the Ordnance at Chatham.

At Sandwich, in consequence of a fall through the aperture of a trap door, by which he dislocated his spine; Peter Harrison, Esq.

At Greenwich, aged 76, Hannibal Hill, Esq. formerly of Clerkenwell.

At Dulwich, William Stevenson, Esq. Banker,

At Blackheath, aged 84, Robert Bell, Esq.

LANCASHIRE.

The extensive Cotton Mill, at Ashton under Lyne, belonging to Mr. John Taylor has been totally destroyed by fire with all the machinery.

Married. At Manchester, James Bellairs, Esq. of Derby, to Miss Peel, daughter of Laurence Peel, Esq. of Ardwick.

Died. At Manchester, aged 79, Mrs. Ely Boardman,

Mr. J. B. Steadman, Secretary to the Infirmary.

At Kirkham, aged 77, Mrs. Starkie late of Redivals near Bury.

Mrs. Gibson of Quarmore Park near Lancaster. In her were eminently united the qualities of an affectionate wife, a tender parent, a sincere friend and a true Christian. Her loss will be long and deeply deplored by all who knew her; and by none more than the neighbouring poor, who were continually experiencing her bounty.

Aged 87, deeply regretted by all who knew him, Mr. Thomas Atkinson, of Furness Abbey near Dalton.

At Levenshulme, Mr. James Beswick, aged 92.

Near Gee Cross, aged 79, John Robotham (known by the name of Old England) He was much admired for his promptitude in making rhymes, many of which made, in reply to questions put to him in common conversation, will be long remembered by his acquaintance.

The Rev. Mr. Chickley, Minister of Platt Chapel, near Manchester.

Williams

William Dockray, Esq. of Heightside, near Newchurch in the Forest of Rossendale, one of the partners in the Hareholm manufactory. He was a member of the Quakers' Society, and though not assuming many of the peculiarities of that Sect, he was truly the character which it professes to be, and without affectation, a humane charitable man, a true Christian and a sincere friend. By his engaging manners and benevolent disposition, he had endeared himself to a numerous acquaintance, and the country in general. His loss will be severely felt and very long and deservedly lamented.

Aged 74, Mr. John Fox, for more than 45 years master of Tarleton school.

At Wigan, aged 90, Mrs. Ryding widow of the late Mr. Thomas Ryding.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

The Rev. Frederick Apthorpe, of Jesus College, Cambridge, is instituted to the Rectory of Grimley.

Married. At Washington, Mr. Harold Stanley, of Newark, to Miss E. Brown, second daughter of the late John Brown, Esq.

Died. At Queenby Hall, Wm. Lathom, Esq.

Aged 82, Mrs. Cresswell, widow of the late Mr. Richard Cresswell, of Ravenston.

Aged 74, Mrs. Stone, of Quornden.

At Leicester, aged 81, Mr. Wm. Cooper, formerly an eminent hosier.

At Wimeswold, Edward James, a day labourer, aged 84. He received two premiums from the Leicester Agricultural Society; the one for bringing up a numerous family without parochial assistance, and the other for his long servitude (45 years) in the family of Mr. Wm. Burrows, of Wimeswold. He supported through life an unexceptionable character for honesty, industry, and piety. His body was borne to the grave by six of his grandsons.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Died. Aged 68, the Rev. Humphry Hyde, Vicar of Bourn and Donsby.

At Stamford, Mr. Lilly, Sub-Librarian of the Subscription-room, aged 68. Few men have known more of the troubles and vicissitudes of life. He was a native of Market Raisin, but early in life embarked for America: in an excursion up the country he and his companions were seized by a party of Indians, and those who were not massacred were detained as slaves; in this situation he remained for a considerable time, during which he was repeatedly transferred from one savage chieftain to another. After enduring innumerable hardships, he at length effected his escape; and after spending some time as a schoolmaster in America, he returned in indigence to his native country, and was indebted for a moderate subsistence to the situation he was charitably put into in the Public Library.

NORFOLK.

Orders have lately been received at Norwich, from the East India Company, for 20,000 pieces of fine Camblet.

Married. At Welterton, the Hon. and Rev. Wm. Wodehouse, to Miss Hussey, eldest daughter of Thomas Hussey, Esq. of Galtrim, in Ireland.

Died. At Norwich, aged 80, Mrs. Scarlet, late of North Waltham.

Miles Sotherton Branthwayt, Esq. of Tavisham Hall.

At Normanston, Wm. Hurry, Esq. formerly an eminent merchant and ship-owner of Great Yarmouth, aged 67. He was attached to a congregation of Unitarian Dissenters, and was distinguished as an unbending supporter of civil and religious liberty: his bountiful disposition and integrity of principle will long be widely missed. He has left a numerous progeny of children and grandchildren.

At Hingham, aged 75, Edward Evans, Esq. late a Captain in the Royal Welsh Fusiliers.

At Necton, aged 72, William Mason, Esq. He was one of those few country gentlemen who continue to pass their whole lives among their tenants, and are constantly resident on their estates.

At Swaffham, aged 76, Mrs. Bouchery, widow of the late Rev. Gilbert Bouchery.

chery. She has left 500l. to the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital, 500l. to the Clergymen's Widows, and 500l. to the Benevolent Medical Society of Norfolk. Aged 73, Francis Dalton, Esq. one of the Partners of the Norwich and Swaffham Bank.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

The Rev. H. Quartley, M. A. Chaplain to the Earl of Rosslyn, is presented to the Rectory of Hitchin.

The Rev. Wm. Wing is presented to the Rectory of Thornhaugh with Wansford.

Died. The Rev. John Sutton, Vicar of Oakley-Magna.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

The Magistrates of Newcastle have intimated to the burgesses, that they intend taking the state of the Hospital instituted for the support of aged freemen and their widows, into immediate consideration. Such benevolence on the part of the present officers of the corporation, cannot fail to secure to them the gratitude of their townsmen, particularly when it is known that since the foundation of that charity in 1683, only two pounds per ann. have been added to the allowance of each member (coals excepted) and that no increase has been made for the last thirty-eight years.

Married. At Newcastle, Mr. Thomas Peel, woollen-draper, to Miss Eliz. Martinson; and at the same time and place, Mr. James Blakey, to Miss Frances Martinson. It is rather singular, that these two brothers-in-law, by a former marriage of Mr. B.'s sister, should now be married to two sisters.

At Newcastle, Mr. James Allison, of Leith, to Miss Bell, daughter of the late John Bell, Esq. of Gallowhill House.

Died. At Newcastle, aged 76, the Rev. John Ellison, Rector of Wold Newton, in Lincoln, and 50 years Curate of St. Nicholas church, Newcastle. He was the father of the parochial clergy of that city; and from his great abilities, sound judgment, and the honest incorruptible integrity of his heart, his life, by the blessing of Providence, was rendered particularly beneficial to his private friends as well as to many public societies. For near half a century he was Chaplain of the Infirmary, and warmly promoted its interests; and for many years acted as Secretary of the Society of Sons of the Clergy, with a zeal and activity which sprung from the heart, and engaged him to enter into the personal feelings of the widows and the orphans of his brother Clergymen. So long a life, accompanied by such estimable qualities, cannot but be regarded with reverence and veneration, and his loss deeply and universally regretted.

At Carrs-hill, Mr. Wm. Airey, formerly an eminent woollen-draper in Newcastle, aged 69.

At Whalton, Mrs. Dent, widow of John Dent, Esq. of Shortflatt, aged 80.

At Morpeth, where he had been Minister of a Dissenting Congregation for 51 years, aged 75, the Rev. Robert Trotter, of Windyhaugh; a gentleman distinguished through a long and useful life for his unaffected piety, the meekness of his disposition, and his theological and classical learning. He was representative of one of the oldest families of the North; it sprung from the house of Mar, and was ennobled by one of the Scottish Kings, before titles became hereditary in that country. For some centuries the Trotters held places of great public trust and emolument: they were among the first who disposed of their lands for the relief of distressed loyalty, and were numbered among the most faithful adherents of the Stuarts, whose standards they followed in their different attempts to recover the sovereignty of these kingdoms; and the ruin of the family was completed in 1745, which was the last struggle for the cause of these unfortunate princes. Three of Mr. Trotter's sons are now wielding their swords in the service of their country.

At Warkworth, aged 65, John Watson, Esq. Major of the Northern Division of the Percy Tenantry Volunteer Riflemen.

Near Wooler, aged 87, Sir Patrick Claud Ewins, Bart. formerly of Earle Hall, Somerset.

Somerset. Early in life he married Signora Centuci, a Neapolitan Lady, by whom he had an only son, who upwards of forty years since married without his father's consent, which so irritated Sir Patrick that he sold off all his estates, and having invested the whole of the produce in the funds, withdrew into very humble retirement, leaving the young gentleman, who is long since deceased, the scanty pittance of 40l. a year; nor would he ever be prevailed upon to see or be reconciled to him. The deceased, it appears, made many wills, and by the last, after giving in legacies about 40,000l. bequeathed the residue of his immense property (exceeding, it is said, 300,000l.) to a distant relation at Newry, in Ireland, who dying but a very short time before the testator, the title and whole residue of this splendid fortune devolves by lapse to Sir Patrick's grandson, Mr. James Ewins, of Newport, Monmouthshire, perfumer, a man of unblemished character and integrity, with a large family of children.

OXFORDSHIRE.

The Countess of Jersey has established a school near her seat at Middleton, for 24 children, 12 of whom are clothed as well as educated at her sole expence.

The Rev. Chas. Jervis, B. A. of Trinity College, is appointed one of the Domestic Chaplains to his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge.

The Rev. Robert Hughes, B. D. of Jesus College, is presented to the Rectory of Yelford.

Died. Lady Ashurst, wife of Sir W. H. Ashurst, of Waterstock.

At Oxford, Sir John Treacher, Knt. aged 68. He served the office of Mayor in 1784.

Aged 57, Mr. Jonathan Lowndes, many years a respectable printer.

At Bampton, Mr. Fox, sen. A daughter, who lives with him, and who has at different times discovered symptoms of derangement, placed a quantity of gunpowder under the chair in which he was sitting, and set fire to it by means of a train which reached to the outer door. He was so severely injured by the explosion, which was so powerful as to force a hole through the ceiling and the window out of the room above, that he lost the faculty of speech, and expired two days after.

At Banbury, Mrs. Barnes, wife of James Barnes, Esq. an Alderman of that borough.

RUTLANDSHIRE.

Married. At Barham Court, Wm. Henry Hoare, Esq. eldest son of Henry Hoare, Esq. to Miss Noel, eldest daughter of Gerard Noel Noel, Esq. of Exton park.

Died. At Burley, near Oakham, William Gilson, Esq. High Sheriff, 1802.

SHROPSHIRE.

Died. At Pitchford, Thomas Ottley, Esq. one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the County. Health and length of days were given to him by the Almighty, of which singular blessings no one ever made a more grateful or proper use, for his whole life was invariably directed to every wise and laudable purpose. In his public character he was upright and impartial, in private life his whole conduct was an example to those of his own rank, and his virtues and integrity an example to mankind. Universally and deservedly respected, full of years, and matured in all the virtues which adorn and dignify humanity, he departed this life with that unspeakable peace which ever marks the end of the upright, at the venerable age of ninety years.

At Shrewsbury, aged 83, Mrs. Vaughan, widow of the late Richard Vaughan, Esq. Joseph Jones, Esq. formerly an eminent surgeon at Wolverhampton, aged 72.

Aged 57, Samuel Powell, Esq. of Hales Owen.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

Died. On Sunday se'nnight, at his house in Gay-street, Bath, at the advanced age of 95, Walter Long, Esq. of a very ancient and respectable Wiltshire family. The wealth of this Gentleman, lauded, funded, and otherwise, may be justly termed immense. Notwithstanding his habits were generally supposed to be parsimonious, yet on numerous occasions he was generous and extremely liberal. To many public and loyal subscriptions, he contributed with exemplary readiness and spirit; and towards the rebuilding of St. James's Church in that city, he gave the sum of 500l. About 35 years ago, on account of his prudentially relinquishing an inconsiderate promise of marriage that he had made to the accomplished Miss Linley (the late Mrs. Sheridan) he was brought on the stage, by that unsparing satyr, the English Aristophanes. In the year 1765, he served the office of High Sheriff for the county of Wilts. He was the following year a candidate to represent the city of Bath in Parliament, in opposition to the late John Smith, Esq. of Combbay; he lost his election by one vote only; which vote was afterwards the subject of contention in the House of Commons, where its validity was ultimately established. He possessed a comprehensive mind, and sound judgment, which continued to the last perfect and unimpaired. To the verge of life he felt anxiously warm to the situation of Europe, its politics, interests, and embarrassments; and possessed a perfect knowledge of every prominent character now acting on that great and gloomy theatre; but he never once despaired of the Continent surmounting its difficulties, of the safety of England, he did not entertain a fear. As a scholar, Mr. Long might be placed in a superior class; he was generally well read, and was allowed by persons of acknowledged taste and learning, to repeat the Odes of his favourite Horace, in the true spirit of that inspired poet; and that with the clearest recollection, to the last month of his very long life. His private charities were extensive and unostentatious, so that his death will be proportionably regretted. Not many years since he renewed the leases of most of his tenants, at their old rents, though the estates had, by a fair estimation, risen in value upwards of one hundred thousand pounds! In early life, Mr. Long entered largely into the fashionable world, and partook of its various pleasures; but never so far as to injure his own constitution; and though possessing a large fund of wit, it was so tempered with good humour, that it never was known to hurt the feelings of a friend, or wound the reputation of an individual. Such a character, though it may have possessed some errors that imperfect human nature is ever subject to, yet before so many acknowledged excellencies they will fade away and be forgotten; but his steady patriotism, his private charities, and public munificence, will be long held in grateful and affectionate remembrance.

Mrs. Smythe, mother of Lady Haggerstone and Mrs. Fitzherbert.—At Road, John Poole, Esq.—At Long Ashton, aged 97, Patience Murray, late of Boston, New England.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

EXTRAORDINARY MURDER.—George Allen, of Upper Mayfield, for some time past had been subject to epileptic fits, but latterly they had abated, and on the 18th of January he appeared quite well. At eight o'clock in the evening of that day, he retired to rest, and when his wife followed him, she found him sitting upright in bed, smoking a pipe, which was his usual custom. In another bed, in the same room, lay three of his infant children, the eldest a boy about ten years old, the second a girl about six, and another boy about three. The wife having got into bed, with an infant at her breast, Allen asked her what other man she had had in the house with her? to which she replied, "that no man had been there but himself." He insisted on the contrary, and his wife continued to assert her innocence. He then jumped out of bed, and went down stairs, and she, from an impulse of fear, followed him; she met him on the stairs, and asked what he had been doing in such a hurry? in answer to which he ordered her up stairs again. He then went to the bed where his children were, and turned down the cloaths. On her endeavouring to hold him, he told her "to let him alone, or he would serve her the same sauce," and immediately attempted

attempted to cut her throat, in which he partly succeeded, but a handkerchief she wore about her head and neck prevented the wound from being fatal. She then extricated herself (having the babe in her arms all the time, which she preserved unhurt) and jumped, or rather, fell down stairs. Before she could well get up, one of the children (the girl) fell at her feet, with its head nearly cut off, and which he had murdered and thrown after her. The poor woman opened the door and screamed out "that her husband was cutting off the childrens' heads." A neighbour shortly came to her assistance, and a light having been procured, the monster was found standing in the middle of the house-place with a razor in his hand. He was asked what he had been doing? when he replied coolly "Nothing yet; I have only killed three of them." On their going up stairs, a most dreadful spectacle presented itself; the head of one of the boys was very nearly severed from his body, and the bellies of both were partly cut and partly ripped open, and the bowels torn completely out, and thrown on the floor. Allen made no attempt to escape, and was taken without resistance.

It appears from the testimony of his neighbours, that this unhappy man has lived in the utmost harmony with his wife for 17 years, and that he had the character of an honest industrious man. When questioned by the Coroner, he told an incoherent story of a ghost, in the shape of a horse, having about four years ago enticed him into a stable, where it drew blood from him, and then flew into the sky. With respect to the murder of his children, he observed to the Coroner, with apparent unconcern, that he supposed "it was as bad a case as ever the Coroner heard of."

Married. At Tamworth, the Rev. Townly Clarkson, Vicar of Hinton, to Miss S. Dabbs, daughter of the late Rev. J. Dabbs, of Seckington.

Mr. Chas. Harvey, of Lane-end, to Miss Hyatt, daughter of Wm. Hyatt, Esq. At Stafford, Wm. Eld, Esq. of Seighford, to Miss Mary Keen.

Died. At Litchfield, in a very advanced age, the Rev. Baptist Proby, D. D. Dean of Litchfield, Rector of Doddington, in the Isle of Ely, and of Thornhaugh and Wansford, in Northamptonshire, and formerly of Jesus College, Cambridge, B. A. 1747, M. A. 1755, and D. D. 1769. He had held Doddington, which is said to be the most valuable Rectory in the kingdom, upwards of 55 years. He is succeeded in the Deanery by the Rev. John Chapel Woodhouse, M. A.

At Stafford, Mr. Thomas Westbrook, aged 80.

At Hamstead Hall, George Birch, Esq. a Justice of the Peace.

Suddenly, at Hanley, in the Potteries, Mr. Ralph Bell, an eminent artist; a man universally respected and much regretted.

SUFFOLK.

The Rev. Thos. Ellis Rogers, of Trinity College, Cambridge, is instituted to the Rectory of Lackford.

SURRY.

Married Lewis Tessier, Esq. eldest son of Lewis Tessier, Esq. of Woodcote Park, to Miss Price, eldest daughter of the late Richard Price, Esq. of Rhewlas, Montgomery.

James Ireland, Esq. of Brighton, to Miss White, youngest daughter of Mr. David White, of Lewisham, Kent.

At Ryegate, Jas. Okell, Esq. of Chester, to Miss Dix, of Topy Fren, Flint.

SUSSEX.

Married. At Lewes, Job Smallpiece, Esq. of Guildford, to Miss Delia Molineux, second daughter of Joseph Molineux, Esq.

Died. At Bury, aged 84, Mrs. Leman, a maiden Lady, long a resident there, the only daughter of Robert Leman, Esq. who served the office of High Sheriff in 1744. Her charities were numerous and extensive, though mostly administered with the greatest privacy, and her loss will be severely felt by many poor families of the town and neighbourhood.

At Chichester, aged 92, Mrs. Ann Mason.

WARWICKSHIRE.

Married. At Farnborough, Sir Charles Mordaunt, Bart. M. P. to Miss Holbeck, eldest daughter of Wm. Holbeck, Esq.

At Aston, Thomas Parker, Esq. of Lombard-street, London, to Miss Hughes, daughter of the late Wm. Hughes, Esq. of West Bromwich.

At Blockley, — Scott, Esq. of Coventry, to Miss Susan Fretwell, daughter of the late Thomas Fretwell, Esq. of Upton-wold.

Died. At Barton-on-the-Heath (of which he had been Rector 27 years) the Rev. James Wilmot, D. D. for many years fellow of Trinity College, Oxford, well known for his facetious and cheerful disposition.

At Birmingham, aged 93, Mr. Thomas Lunt, of Holloway-head. He was followed to his grave by his widow, who is now 94. They had been married 63 years.

At Allum Rock, Wm. Ward, Esq. one of the Governors of the Free Grammar School of Birmingham.

WESTMORELAND.

Married. Capt. Jas. Dunbar Tovey, 96th Foot, to Miss Moore, daughter of the late James, Moore, Esq. of Temple-Sowerby.

WILTSHIRE.

Chas. Moore, Esq. and Michael Symes, Esq. are returned to Parliament for Heytesbury, in the room of the Right Hon. Chas. Abbot, who has taken his seat for the University of Oxford, and Sir William A. Court, who has accepted the Chiltern Hundreds.

Married. The Rev. James John Hume, of West Kingston, to Miss Lydia Lane, youngest daughter of Thomas Lane, Esq. of Grittleton-house.

Died. At Marlborough, Mr. Robert Pinckney, an eminent surgeon and apothecary.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

At the close of the contest for Worcester, the numbers were for Mr. Gordon 704, Mr. Attersol 413; when the former was declared duly elected.

The Rev. Edward Waldron, M. A. Domestic Chaplain to the Bishop of Worcester, is presented to the Rectories of Hampton-Lovett and Rushbock.

Thomas Blaney, Esq. of Evesham, is appointed Clerk of the Peace for the County.

Married. At Castle Cary, Lieut. Col. Archdall, to Miss Clarke.

Died. At Pershore, aged 83, Mr. Stephen Wade, an eminent woolstapler.

YORKSHIRE.

William Ellis, Esq. is elected for the second time Mayor of York.

Hull, 31st January. Early this morning, the tobacco warehouse and manufactory of Mr. Smith, in Broadley-street, were discovered to be on fire; the flames having already made a rapid progress, and some time elapsing before the engines could be got to the spot, the interior of the buildings was totally consumed, nothing being left but the bare walls.

Thirty-six ships are now fitting out at Hull, for the Greenland and Davis Straits Fisheries, for the ensuing season, being four less than last year.

The annual meeting of the Hull Dock Company, was held at the Guildhall, on Monday the 2d Inst. when the accounts of the year 1806, were audited and the total sum to be divided, declared to be 89014. 15s. or 49l. 9s. 1d. per share on one hundred and eighty shares.

Married. At Halifax, Thomas Sudworth, of Blacon Cheshire, to Miss Ralph, of Horsley-Green, eldest daughter of the Rev. John Ralph, of Halifax. At Mitton, in Craven, John Charnley, Esq. of Lancaster, to Mrs. J. Peele, daughter of the Rev. Thomas Armstead, vicar of Mitton. John Coates Phillips, Esq. of Bankhouse, near Keighley, to Miss Hartley, of Cassey Bridge. At Pocklington, John Bagley, Esq. to Miss Hannah Bolt.

Died. At York, aged 88, John Agur, Esq. of Warthill. At Halifax, George Ormerod, Esq. of Greensnook, in Rossendale. At Sheffield, aged 86, Mr. John

John Trevers Young, merchant. At Skipton, aged 75, Mr. Thomas Moorhouse. At South Crossland, George Beaumont, Esq. formerly Major of the Leeds Volunteers. At Rippon, Mr. Thomas Jefferson, formerly of Drury-lane Theatre, 76. At Hidon, aged 71, John Burstall, Esq. At Oxtou, near Tadcaster, aged 102, Mrs. Siddal, of Acomb. She retained all her faculties till the hour of her death. Aged 85, Mrs. Morgetroy, late of Caley-Hall, near Orley. At Drypool, aged 67, Mr. William Ramsden, formerly a stationer in Hull: author of several tracts on religious, moral, and popular subjects.

The following gentlemen have been pricked by His Majesty in Council to serve the office of Sheriff for the several counties in England for the year ensuing.

Bedfordshire, Sir Philip Monnoux, of Sanby, Bart. *Berkshire*, George Henry Crutchley, of Sunninghill park, Esq. *Buckinghamshire*, J. Backwell Pryed, of Tyringham, Esq. *Cambridgeshire* and *Huntingdonshire*, William Squire, of Knapwell, Esq. *Cheshire*, F. Duckingfield Astley, of Duckingfield, Esq. *Cumberland*, John Tomlinson, of Briscoe-hill, Esq. *Cornwall*, Sir William Pratt of Call, Whiteford, Bart. *Derbyshire*, Sitwell Sitwell, of Remishall-hill, Esq. *Devonshire*, John Butteel, of Fleet, Esq. *Dorsetshire*, Arthur Cozens, of Yarnminster, Esq. *Essex*, William Matthew Raikes, of Walthamstow, Esq. *Gloucestershire*, Charles Evans, of High Grove, Esq. *Hampshire*, David Lance, of Chissel, Esq. *Herefordshire*, Richard Salwey, of Brimfield Court, Esq. *Hertfordshire*, George Caswell, of Sacomb Park, Esq. *Kent*, John Simpson, of Fairtown, Esq. *Leicestershire*, Edward Dawson, Esq. of Whiston House, Esq. *Lancashire*, Richard Leigh, of Shawhill, Esq. *Lincolnshire*, M. Nelson Graryburne, of Burton, Esq. *Monmouthshire*, William Partridge, of Monmouth, Esq. *Norfolk*, John Morse, of Mount Ida, Esq. *Northamptonshire*, Thomas Tryon, of Bulwick, Esq. *Northumberland*, Sir William Blackett, of Matsen, Bart. *Nottinghamshire*, John Langden, of Brancote Hills, Esq. *Oxfordshire*, William Hodges, of Bolney Court, Esq. *Rutlandshire*, William Shield, of Wing, Esq. *Shropshire*, William Charlton, of Apley Castle, Esq. *Somersetshire*, Sir John Hawkins, of Kelson, Bart. *Staffordshire*, John Lane, of King's Bromley, Esq. *Suffolk*, Thomas Mills, of Great Saxham, Esq. *Surrey*, James Newsome, of Wandsworth Lodge, Esq. *Sussex*, John Micklethwaite, of High Ridge, Esq. *Warwickshire*, M. B. Wise, of the Priory, Warwick, Esq. *Wiltshire*, Thomas Calley, of Burderop, Esq. *Worcestershire*, Thomas Bland, of Ham Court, Esq. *Yorkshire*, R. F. Wilson, of Melton on the Hill, Esq.

LENT ASSIZES.

MIDLAND CIRCUIT. Before the Right Hon. Sir James Mansfield, Knt. Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas; and the Hon. Sir Robert Graham, Knt. one of the Barons of the Exchequer. *Northamptonshire*, Monday, March 1, at Northampton. *Rutland*, Friday, March 6, at Oakham. *Lincolnshire*, Saturday, March 7, at the Castle at Lincoln. *City of Lincoln*, same day, at the City of Lincoln. *Nottinghamshire*, Thursday, March 12, at Nottingham. *Town of Nottingham*, same day, at the town of Nottingham. *Derbyshire*, Monday, March 16, at Derby. *Leicestershire*, Thursday, March 19, at the Castle of Leicester. *Borough of Leicester*, same day, at the Borough of Leicester. *City of Coventry*, Monday, March 23, at Coventry. *Warwickshire*, same day, at Warwick.

HOME CIRCUIT. Before the Right Hon. Sir Archibald Macdonald, Knt. Chief Baron of the Exchequer; and John Heath, Esq. one of the Justices of the Court of Common Pleas. *Hertfordshire*, Thursday, March 5, at Hertford. *Essex*, Monday, March 9, at Chelmsford. *Sussex*, Monday, March 16, at Horsham. *Surrey*, Wednesday, March 18, at Kingston-upon-Thames. *Kent*, Monday, March 23, at Maidstone.

WESTERN CIRCUIT. Before Sir Alan Chambre, Knt. one of the Justices of the Court of Common Pleas; and Sir Thomas Manners Sutton, Knt. one of the Barons of the Exchequer. *Southampton*, Tuesday, March 3, at the Castle of Winchester. *Wills*, Saturday, March 7, at New Sarum. *Dorset*, Thursday,

March 12, at Dorchester. *Devon*, Monday, March 16, at the Castle of Exeter. *City and County of Exeter*, same day, at the Guildhall of the City of Exeter. *Cornwall*, Saturday, March 21, at Launceston. *Somerset*, Thursday, March 26, at the Castle of Taunton.

NORFOLK CIRCUIT. Before the Right Hon. Edward Lord Ellenborough, and the Hon. Sir Nash Grose, Knt. *Buckinghamshire*, Saturday, Feb. 28, at Aylesbury. *Bedfordshire*, Thursday, March 5, at Bedford. *Cambridgeshire*, Saturday, March 7, at Cambridge. *Norfolk*, Saturday, March 14, at Thetford. *Suffolk*, Wednesday, March 18, at Bury St. Edmund's.

OXFORD CIRCUIT. Before Sir Alexander Thompson, Knt. one of the Barons of the Exchequer; and Sir Soulden Laurencé, Knt. one of the Justices of the King's Bench. *Berkshire*, Monday, March 2, at Reading. *Oxfordshire*, Wednesday, March 4, at Oxford. *Worcestershire*, Saturday, March 7, at Worcester. *City of Worcester*, same day, at Worcester. *Gloucestershire*, Wednesday March 11, at Gloucester. *City of Gloucester*, same day, at the City of Gloucester. *Monmouthshire*, Saturday, March 14, at Monmouth. *Herefordshire*, Tuesday, March 17, at Hereford. *Shropshire*, Saturday, March 21, at Shrewsbury. *Staffordshire*, Wednesday, March 25, at Stafford.

NORTHERN CIRCUIT. Before Sir Simon Le Blanc, Knt. one of the Justices of the Court of King's Bench; and Sir Giles Rook, Knt. one of the Justices of the Court of Common Pleas. *York*, March 7. *Lancaster*, March 18.

WALES.

On Thursday, 22d Jan. as a butcher's wife was passing along Mountain Bridge, Pembroke, she and her horse were blown over the battlements by the violence of the wind; she was taken up alive, with her hip and collar-bone broke.

Died. At Haverfordwest, aged 107, Mrs. Ann Morgan. She was blind, and had been confined to her bed some years, but enjoyed the full possession of her other faculties.—At Trefeillir, Anglesea, Charles Evans, Esq.—At Bridgenorth, Wm. Macmichael, Esq. banker.—At Bryan yr Aber, near Bales, John Davies, Esq.—At Winton, Radnor, the Rev. H. Beavan, Rector of that parish, and Vicar of Languntilor, one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for that county, aged 47.—At Welshpool, John Meredith Williams, Esq. of Dolonnog, Montgomeryshire.—At Chester, John Lloyd, Esq. of Vallen-Vawr, Montgomeryshire, aged 57.—At Caermarthen, John Williams, Esq. of Wenaill.—At Chepstow, Charles George, Esq.—At Wrexham, John Matthews, Esq.—At Cadexton, near Neath, Charles D'Albiac, Esq. a gentleman universally esteemed for his urbanity of manners and excellent disposition.

The following Gentlemen have been pricked by his Majesty in Council to serve the office of Sheriffs in the several Counties in Wales for the year ensuing:

SOUTH WALES. *Cardiganshire*, John Morgan, of the Furnace, Carmarthen, Esq. *Pembrokeshire*, John Colby, of Fynore, Esq. *Cardiganshire*, Thomas Smith, of Foel Alt, Esq. *Glanorganshire*, George Wynch, of Clementstone, Esq. *Breconshire*, Sackville Gwynne, of Tynmawr, Esq. *Radnorshire*, Edmond Burton, of Llanbrister, Esq.

NORTH WALES. *Merionethshire*, R. H. Kenrick, of Utheldron, Esq. *Caernarvonshire*, Hugh Rowlands, of Bodaden, Esq. *Anglesea*, Paul Pantton, of Plas Gwyn, Esq. *Montgomeryshire*, D. E. Lewis Lloyd, of Maydog, Esq. *Denbighshire*, Simon York, of Erthing, Esq. *Flintshire*, Samuel Mostyn, Nantgwelun, Esq.

SCOTLAND.

The annual report of the Directors of the Glasgow Infirmary, states the number of medical patients in 1806, at 504, and of surgical patients at 288, of whom 460 were males, and 332 females: of these there have been cured 396, relieved 65, discharged, but continuing to receive assistance 40, discharged at their own request 101, discharged for improper and irregular conduct 40: 92 remained in the house on 31st December, and 58 have died, several of whom were when admitted evidently beyond all hope of relief, but in such circumstances that admission could not have been refused without great inhumanity.

The

The ravages of the late heavy gales have been severely felt on the north east coast, and many of the inhabitants of the numerous fishing villages in that quarter, have to deplore the loss of fathers and husbands, who have been swallowed by the waves. The following are some of the losses which have been ascertained: at Burgh-head, a boat with three men: at Rottenculgh, near Buckie, a boat with seven men: at Avoch, in Rosshire, a boat with seven men, and of thirteen people, the crew of a Leith schooner, wrecked on Flotta, one of the Orkneys, one only has escaped. But the calamity has fallen with accumulated weight on Stottfield, in Murray. This small village, which did not contain thirty families, has lost three boats and twenty-four men, twenty of whom have left widows, who, with fifty three children, are thus at once reduced to a state of indigence.

At the general annual meeting of the Highland Society of Scotland, at Edinburgh, 13th January. His Grace the Duke of Athol, in the Chair, one hundred and twenty members attended. After twenty-six noblemen and gentlemen had been admitted new members by ballot, the thanks of the Society were unanimously voted to Sir John Sinclair, for bringing in, and to the Members who supported the bill passed last Session of Parliament, granting to the Society 800*l.* annually for ten years, from the produce of the Forfeited Estates; and a second volume of the Society's Transactions, containing a selection of the most approved Prize Essays and Communications made to the Society was ordered to be published. The Duke of Athol was re-elected President, and the Duke of Argyll, and the Earls of Cairness, Mansfield, and Rosslyn, Vice-Presidents for the ensuing year.

Thomas Todd, Esq. Advocate, is appointed one of the Commissaries of Edinburgh, in the room of Andrew Balfour, Esq. resigned.

Andrew Duncan, Jun. Esq. is appointed Professor of Medical Jurisprudence and Medical Police, in the University of Edinburgh.

Married. At Edinburgh, Archibald Buchanan, Esq. of Torry, to Miss G. Lindsay, of Kirkfothar. Alexander Wood, Esq. of the Civil Establishment of Ceylon, to Miss Forbes, daughter of the late Sir William Forbes, of Pitsligo. At Glasgow, Mr. John Duncan, jun. merchant, to Miss Isabella Balfour, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Balfour. Mr. Thomas Watson, merchant, to Miss Hannah Henderson, daughter to the late Mr. Henderson, of Enochbank. Mr. Donald McGregor, to Miss Catharine Sharp, daughter of the late Mr. James Sharp. Thomas Lancaster, Esq. of Greenock, to Miss Jane Kelly, daughter of William Kelly, Esq. At Ayr, Samuel Watson, Esq. of Liverpool, to Miss Agnes Logan, daughter of Mr. William Logan. At Arbirlot, David Phillip, Esq. of London, to Miss Elizabeth Watson, daughter of the late Rev. Mr. Watson. At Renfrew, James Liddell, Esq. of St. Petersburg, to Miss Elizabeth Burns, eldest daughter of the Rev. Thomas Burns. At Dundee, Thomas Kinloch, Esq. of Kilrie, to Miss Ann Morly, daughter of the late James Morly, Esq. At Banff, Francis Gordon, Esq. Advocate of Aberdeen, to Miss E. Gordon, eldest daughter of James Gordon, Esq.

Died. At Edinburgh, Lieut. Col. Monypenny, 73d regiment. William Robertson, Esq. younger, of Foveran, M. D. Mr. John Stirling, printer. Mr. Thomas Laing, aged 77. Mr. Campbell Adie, W. S. At Glasgow, Mrs. Ann Gillespie, wife of Colin Gillespie, Esq. At Carmichael-house, aged 81, Jane, Countess of Hyndford. At Leith, Mr. John Jameson, late wine-merchant. At Stonehaven, Charles Abercrombie, Esq. of Bellfield. At Kincardine, Mrs. Elizabeth Tait, wife of the Rev. Christopher Tait. At Paisley, Mrs. Lockhart Neilson, wife of Claud Neilson, Esq. At Greenock, James Malcolm, Esq. aged 80. At Hoprigg, near Langholm, Mr. Walter Borthwick, aged 96. At Dundee, Mrs. Read of Logie. At Hoddington, Alexander Fraser, Esq. Sheriff Clerk of East Lothian. At Kelvinhead, aged 72, Nicol Beard, Esq. Surveyor of the Forth and Clyde Navigation. At the Manse of Frith, Orkney, aged 59, the Rev. John Malcolm, 20 years minister of the united parishes of Frith and Stennes. On its being represented to Lord Dundas, the patron, that Mr. Malcolm had left a widow and a large family, he immediately presented the eldest son to the vacant living.

IRELAND.

The Farming Society of Ireland have given notice that the following Premiums will be distributed at the Spring Shew of Cattle, which is to be held at Dublin, on the 3d of March.

For each of the best fat oxen, of the age of three, four, five, and six years, or upwards 10*l*. and for the best of the prize oxen, a silver medal.

For the best fat cows or heifers of the above ages, 10*l*. and for the best of the prize cows or heifers, a silver medal.

For the best pens of fine combing woolled, one and two shear wethers, 10*l*. each, and the like, for the best pens of clothing woolled wethers, and for the best wether of any age or breed, whether selected from the above pens, or exhibited alone, the silver medal and 20*l*.

For the best fat pigs, from six months to one year old, and of one, two, and three years old, or upwards, 5*l*. and for the best of the prize swine, a silver medal.

For the best barrel of barley, (sixteen stone) being part of a parcel of at least twenty barrels, 10*l*.

For the best barrel of oats, (fourteen stone,) 10*l*.

They have also given notice of a Ploughing Match, to be held near Dublin, on the 7th of March, when the following premiums will be determined.

To the person who shall plough thirty perches of land, at least five inches deep, in the best manner, the cup, and 15*l*.; and to the second best, 5*l*.

To the best ploughman, 10*l*.; to the second best, 6*l*. and to the best ploughman, a native of Ireland, 6*l*. To the owner of the best pair of plough horses, 10*l*.; and to the owner of the best pair of plough oxen, 10*l*. They have also announced the following premiums to be determined at later periods; viz.

For the best barrel of red wheat, 10 stone, 10*l*.

For the best barrel of wheat, 10*l*.

For the greatest quantity (not less than ten pounds weight,) of seed of the meadow foxtail, (*Alopecurus pratensis*) clean and well saved, collected in Ireland, 5*l*.

Great meadow grass, (*Poa pratensis*) do. do. 6*l*.

Meadow Fescue grass (*Festuca pratensis*) do. do. 5*l*.

To the person who shall sell the greatest quantity of hay, in Smithfield market, Dublin, (cut in trusses of 56lb. each) in 1807, 30*l*.; and to the person who shall bona fide buy the greatest quantity of hay, 10*l*.

As a proof of the flourishing state of the funds for supporting the Protestant schools in Ireland, it may be mentioned that the balance in favour of the institution, as appears from the last year's account, laid on the table of the House of Commons, amounts to 10,407*l*. 16*s*. 5*d*.

At a late Quarter Assembly of the City of Dublin, the following resolution was unanimously passed, "That the Corporation of this city will use every constitutional means of opposition, to any attempt which may be made upon the charters of the Corporations of Ireland, and will make common cause with all the Corporations in the United Kingdom, in resisting any such attempt." A resolution also passed, that the foregoing be published, and a copy thereof served upon every Corporation in the United Kingdom.

At the Cattle Shew of the Wicklow Agricultural Society, lately held at Rathdrum, the prizes were adjudged as follows: viz. For the best bull above two years old, and for the best milch cow, to the Earl of Meath; for the best bull of one year old, to Mr. Richard Graham; for the best heifer, two years old, and the best one year old, to Charles Tottenham, jun. esq.; for the best ram and ewe, to the Rev. James Symes; and for the best boar and sow, to William Parnell, Esq.

In the Cavan Militia is established a school for the education of soldiers' sons, they are taught to read and write, and the common rules of arithmetic, they are instructed in the principles of the Christian religion, and the duties of morality; are paraded with the men every Sunday, and marched with them to their respective places of worship. On Saturday the master has the boys prepared for examination, and any Officer who chuses to attend, may examine them.

them. They are furnished with a leather cap, a jacket, and two pair of cloth trousers; annually, the parents supply them with shoes and shirts. The expence of this establishment is defrayed by a very trifling subscription, in the following monthly proportions: Field Officers, 8s. each. Captains, 6s. Lieutenants, 3s. Ensigns, 2s. With this slender fund, they are enabled to clothe and educate 40 boys.

Married. At Dublin, Richard Anderson Rose, Esq. to Miss Tuitt, sister to Sir George Tuitt, Bart. Richard Ruxton, Esq. of Black Castle, Meath, to Miss Staples, eldest daughter of Sir Robert Staples, Bart. Luke Harkan, Esq. of Roheen, Roscommon, to Miss O'Donnel, daughter of Maurice O'Donnel, Esq. of Carrick-on-Suir. At Carrickfergus, Thomas Maunsell White, Esq. of Lime-
rick, to Miss Blackwell, late of Armagh. At Ashley-Park, Tipperary, Francis Despard, Esq. of Stranderry, Queen's County, to Miss Head, daughter of John Head, Esq. At Castle Mahon, Clare, Edward Griffin, Esq. of Glinn, to Miss Lloyd, daughter of the late Edward Lloyd, Esq. At Clonmell, Captain Camman, of the Triton frigate, to Miss Barbara Edwards, daughter of Dr. Edwards. At Lisburn, William Irwine, Esq. of Mount Irwine, to Miss Sarah Delacherois Crumlin, daughter of Samuel Delacherois Crumlin, Esq. At Cashel, John Lindsay, Esq. Major of the Tyrone Militia, to Miss Penefather, daughter of Richard Penefather, Esq. At Wexford, William Hobbs, Esq. of Waterford, to Miss Hobbs, eldest daughter of the late Michael Hobbs, Esq. At Cavan, Robert Crawford, Esq. aged 80, to Miss Sarah Graham, aged 15.

Died. At Dublin, Mrs. Dutton, widow of Ralph Dutton, Esq. brother to Lord Sherborne, formerly the accomplished and lovely Honora Gubbins, whose amiable disposition, vocal powers, and refined taste, were the theme of universal praise. The Rev. Mr. Kenny, of the order of St. Augustine. Lewis Hodgson, Esq. of Usher's Island. William Preston, Esq. Barrister at Law. At Cran-
House, Down, Mr. Peter Gardom, for some years the Amanuensis of the late Duchess of Devonshire. At Reynella, Westmeath, Richard Reynell, Esq. well known to the public, for his spirited and successful exertions in the improvement of every branch of rural economy. In Lauceston, Meath, universally regretted, John Crawford, Esq. At Sligo, aged 121, Mrs. Copeland. She married a Serjeant in the Royal Irish Dragoons, 80 years ago. At Nenagh, Cornelius O'Brien, Esq. In him were combined the various qualities of a sound understanding, a kind heart and a social spirit. He was a true, upright, and honest man, and all who knew him lament the loss sustained by the respect-
able, but daily decreasing number of those, who by their lives have asserted the character of their native country, and practised the peculiar virtues by which it is distinguished and ennobled.

BANKRUPTS.

Bankruptcies and Dividends announced in the London Gazette, from 20 Jan. to 20 Feb. 1807. The Solicitors' names are in Parentheses.

John Ayres, Amersham, Buckinghamshire, butterman, March 27, 28, and April 4, at eleven, at Guildhall, London. (Taylor and Son, Featherstone-buildings, Holborn.)

Matthew Armitage, Altham Mills, Blackburn, Lancashire, miller, Feb. 16, 17, and March 7, at twelve, at the Globe Tavern, Liverpool. (Orred, Liver-
pool.)

John Atkinson, of Birmingham, iron-founder, Feb. 27, 28, and April 4, at eleven, at Duun's Hotel and Swan Inn, Birmingham. (Lowe, Birmingham; or Chilton, Lincoln's-Inn.)

Thomas Atkinson, Brown's Quay, Wapping, wharfinger, Feb. 7, 14, and March 7, at twelve, at Guildhall. (Jackson, Fenchurch-buildings, Fench-
church-street.)

Abraham Bagshaw, North Walsham, Norfolk, shopkeeper, Feb. 20, 21, and March 14, at four, at the Blue Bell Inn, Norwich. (Fosterson and Unthank, Nor-
wich.)

Edward

Edward Bairstow, Manchester, factor, Feb. 26, 27, and March 21, at eleven, at the Dog Tavern, Manchester. (Johnson and Bailey, Manchester.)

Evan Banks, of Bamber Bridge, Lancashire, cotton-manufacturer, March 2, 3, and 31, at eleven, at the White Horse, Preston. (Ashden and Shuttleworth, Preston; and Wigglesworth, Gray's Inn-square.)

Robert Banks, of Bamber Bridge, Lancashire, cotton-manufacturer, Feb. 23, 24, and March 14, at eleven, at the White Horse, Preston. (Ashden and Shuttleworth, Preston.)

John Lockhard Barnard, Shorter's-court, Throgmorton-street, stock-broker, Feb. 7, 14, and March 7, at eleven, at Guildhall. (Mayo and Pearse, Cloak-lane, Queen-street, Cheapside.)

Moses Batt, St. Philip and Jacob, Gloucestershire, maltster, Feb. 12, 21, and and March 24, at ten, at the Full Moon, Bristol. (Jenkins, James, and Co. New Inn, and Griffith, jun. Bristol.)

John Bartent, Bitton, Gloucestershire, maltster, Feb. 6, at eleven, Feb. 7, at ten, and March 10, at eleven, at the Bush Tavern, Bristol. (H. Davis, Bristol.)

John Battens, Bitton, Gloucestershire, maltster, Feb. 12, 21, and March 24, at eleven, at the Full Moon, Bristol. (Jenkins, James, and Co. New Inn, and Griffith, jun. Bristol.)

George Blunt and John Moulst, of Little Carter-lane, Doctors Commons, London, wholesale grocers, Feb. 24, 28, and March 28, at ten, at Guildhall. (Sudlow, Monument-yard.)

David Brake, Nether Compton, Dorset, flax dealer, Feb. 16, 17, and March 10, at eleven, at the Angel Inn, Sherborne, Dorset. (Score, Sherborne.)

Thomas Brodbelt, Bolton-le-Moors, Lancashire, muslin manufacturer, March 10, 11, 21, at eleven, Crown Inn, Bolton-le-Moors. (James Cross, Bolton; and Windle, John-street, Bedford-row.)

John Brown, Liverpool, draper, Feb. 9, 10, and March 7, at eleven, at the White Lion Inn, Chester. (Royle, Chester.)

Richard Garland Braint, Minories, butcher, Feb. 14, 21, and March 21, at ten, at Guildhall. (Cattell, Philpot-lane, Fenchurch-street.)

William Falkner Brown, Birk's-mill, Sedberg, Yorkshire, cotton-spinner, Feb. 16, 17, at eleven, and March 17, at ten, at the Bridgewater Arms Inn, Manchester. (Holland, Manchester.)

George Burges, Wood-street, warehouseman, Feb. 28, March 7, and April 4, at ten, at Guildhall. (Palmer, Tomlinsons, and Thomson, Copthall-court, Throgmorton-street.)

John Burghall, of Great Surrey-street, Blackfriars-road, cheesemonger, Feb. 21, 28, and March 31, at ten, at Guildhall. (Beaurain and Dalton, Union-street, Bishopsgate-street.)

Nathaniel Iles Butler and Benj. Butler, Painswick, Gloucestershire, clothiers, Feb. 18, at five, 19, and March 24, at ten, at the Fleece Inn, Rodborough. (Croome, Gravel-pits, near Stroud, Gloucestershire; and Vizard, Gray's Inn-square.)

John Cause, Great Wakering, Essex, shopkeeper, Feb. 28, March 10, and April 4, at twelve, at Guildhall, London. (Leigh and Mason, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars.)

Needler Chamberlain, Fleet-street, druggist, Feb. 5, at one, 17, and March 14, at ten, at Guildhall. (Loggen and Smith, Basinghall-street.)

Francis Chinnery, Cranbourne-passage, Leicester-square, linen-draper, Feb. 21, 28, and March 28, at twelve, at Guildhall. (Walker, Old Jewry.)

Thomas Clark, Chatham, Kent, corn-dealer, Feb. 17, 28, and March 28, at one, at Guildhall, London. (Parther and Son, London-street, Fenchurch-street.)

John Cook, Gloucester, wine merchant, Feb. 19, at five, 20, and March 24, at eleven, at the Bell Inn, Gloucester. (Meredith and Robins, Lincoln's Inn.)

Wm. Coombe, Queen-street, Cheapside, warehouseman, Feb. 20, 28, and March 31, at ten, at Guildhall. (Hall, Coleman-street.)

John Dennison, Queen-street, Oxford-street, carcase-butcher, Feb. 14, 24, and March 21, at ten, at Guildhall. (Wild, Warwick-square, Newgate-street.)

William Wentworth Deschamps, Bennet Stevenson Morgan, and Peter M'Taggart,

gart, of Suffolk-lane, London, merchants, Feb. 14; 21, and March 21, at ten, at Guildhall. (Pearce, Dixon, and Allen, Paternoster-row.)

John Dobson, Ratcliffe-highway, linen draper, Feb. 17, 24, and March 24, at one, at Guildhall. (Samuel Syddall, Aldersgate-street.)

William Dowland, Devizes, Wiltshire, draper, Feb. 27, 28, and March 21, at eleven, at the Black Bear Inn, Devizes. (Bayley, Devizes; and Nethersole and Portall, Essex-street, Strand, London.)

James Dove, New Market, grocer, Feb. 14, 21, and March 21, at twelve, at Guildhall. (Hall, Salter's-hall.)

John Dutton, Levenshulme, Lancashire, fustian and calico manufacturer, Feb. 23, 24, and March 28, at ten, at the Dog Tavern, Manchester. (John Higson, Manchester.)

John Eamer, Preston, Lancashire, cotton-spinner, Feb. 12, 13, and March 21, at eleven, at the Red Lion Inn, Preston. (Dewhurst, Preston; and Barretts, Holborn-court, Gray's-Inn.)

John Eddington and John Grosvenor, Montague-street, builders, Feb. 10, 17, and March 21, at eleven, at Guildhall. (W. E. Allen, New Bridge-street.)

Morris Powell Everall, Tenbury, Worcestershire, plumber, March 2, 3, and 28, at eleven, at the Guildhall Shrewsbury. (Rosser and Son, Bartlett's-buildings, London; and Hill, Shrewsbury.)

Thomas Eyles, Eltow, Bedfordshire, butcher, March 3, at one, 14, and April 4, at twelve, at Guildhall, London. (Giles, Great Shire-lane, Cary-street, near Lincoln's-inn-fields.)

Henry Feather, Manchester, tea-dealer, Feb. 7, 21, and March 17, at one, at Guildhall, London. (Parker, Young, and Hughes, Essex-street, Strand.)

Joseph Field, Old-street-road, carpenter, Feb. 24, 28, and April 4, at ten, at Guildhall. (Ballachy, Capel-court, Stock Exchange.)

Samuel Fletcher, of Great Russel-street, Bloomsbury, chinaman, Feb. 21, 27, and March 28, at eleven, at Guildhall, London. (Dove, Lincoln's-Inn-fields.)

Ralph Fowler, Mortimer-street, Cavendish-square, upholder, Feb. 5, at one, 17, and March 17, at ten, at Guildhall. (Taylor, Mortimer-street.)

Hudson Fox, of Kingston-upon-Hull, clock and watch-maker, Feb. 6, 7, at eleven, and March 14, at five, at the Dog and Duck Tavern, Kingston-upon-Hull. (Hugel, Hull.)

John Frankis, Hucclecote, Gloucestershire, dealer, Feb. 16, 17, and March 24, at eleven, at the Greyhound Inn, Bristol. (Vizard, jun. Gray's Inn, and Frankis, Bristol.)

John Galloway, Brook-street, Holborn, engineer, Jan. 30, Feb. 14, and March 7, at twelve, at Guildhall. (Patten, Cross street, Hatton-street.)

Thomas Garner, Greenwich, victualler, Jan. 27, Feb. 3, and March 7, at ten, at Guildhall. (Fillingham, Union-street, Whitechapel.)

William Garner, Thetford, Norfolk, merchant, March 6, at six, 7, at eleven, and April 4, at twelve, at the Bell Inn, Thetford. (Cole, Thetford; or Baxters and Martin, Furnival's Inn.)

James Gaymer, Mistley, Essex, corn-merchant, Feb. 23, 24, and March 21, at ten, at the Thorn Inn, Mistley. (Ambrose, Mistley.)

Thomas Green, Kingston-upon-Hull, dealer, Feb. 11, 12, and March 21, at eleven, at the house of Ambrose Gleadow, Kingston-upon-Hull. (Picard, Hull; and Egerton, Gray's Inn.)

Edward Greensill, Stourport, Worcestershire, coal-merchant, Feb. 19, at four, 2, and March 14, at ten, at the George Inn, Bewdley, Worcestershire. (Hallen, Kidderminster.)

William Grove, Poultry, haberdasher, Jan. 27, Feb. 7, and March 7, at twelve, at Guildhall. (Loxley, Cheapside.)

Joseph Hall, Stafford, mercer, Feb. 12, at five, Feb. 19, and March 10, at eleven, at the Hotel, Stafford. (Collins and Keen, Stafford.)

John Hamilton, of Newgate-street, London, linen-draper, Feb. 21, 27, and March 31, at eleven, at Guildhall. (Atkinson, Castle-street, Falcon-square.)

Robert Hammond, Myton, Kingston-upon-Hull, druggist, Feb. 11, 12, and March

March 21, at twelve, at the house of A. Gleadow, Scale-lane, Kingston-upon-Hull. (Ferdinando and Picard, Hull; and J. Egerton, Gray's Inn.)

William Handley, Beverley, Yorkshire, currier, Jan. 29, 30, at the White Hart Tavern, Kingston-upon-Hull, and March 7, at eleven, at the Beverley Arms Inn, Beverley. (Frederick Campbell, Beverley.)

Thomas Harding and Lawrence Crane, Godfrey-court, Milk-street, wholesale drapers, Feb. 17, 24, and March 28, at one, at Guildhall. (Samuel Syddall, Aldersgate-street.)

Abraham Hayes, of Lancaster, spirit-merchant, Feb. 25, at five, 26, at eleven, and March 14, at five, at the Royal Oak, Lancaster. (Atkinson, Lancaster.)

Samuel Hensley, Liverpool, merchant, Feb. 23, 24, and March 14, at eleven, at the Globe Tavern, John-street, Liverpool. (Griffith, Lower Castle-street, Liverpool.)

Robert Heslop, Chiswell-street, Finsbury-square, painter, Feb. 24, 28, and March 31, at eleven, at Guildhall. (S. Syddall, Aldersgate-street.)

William Hingston, Princes-street, Rotherhithe, master-mariner, Jan. 27, Feb. 7, and March 7, at ten, at Guildhall. (Palmer, Tomlinsons, and Thomson, Copthall-court, Throgmorton-street.)

James Hurry, of Nag's Head-court, Gracechurch-street, London, merchant, Feb. 21, March 14 and 31, at ten, at Guildhall. (Swain, Stevens, and Maples, Old Jewry.)

John James, Stafford, grocer, Feb. 9, 14, and March 17, at eleven, at the Bush Tavern, Bristol (Pyne Andrews, Bristol, and Tarrent, Grey, and Monie, Chancery-lane.)

David Johnston, Brown-street, Hanover-square, smith, Feb. 14, 20, and March 21, at ten, at Guildhall. (Freame, Great Queen-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields.)

John Kershaw, Shaw Chapel, Prestwich cum Oldham, Lancashire, cotton-manufacturer, Feb. 5, 6, and March 7, at eleven, at the house of Samuel Searle, in Middleton, Lancashire. (Edward Chippendale, Temple.)

Thomas Lawson, Lancaster, grocer, Feb. 4, 5, and March 10, at five, at the Commercial Inn, Lancaster. (E. Atkinson, Lancaster.)

Thomas Leech, Grace's-alley, Wellclose-square, haberdasher, Feb. 14, 21, and March 21, at twelve, at Guildhall. (Devon and Took, Gray's Inn-square.)

Leonard Lister, Sheerness, shoe-maker, Feb. 3, 14, and March 14, at twelve, at Guildhall. (John Silvester, Field-court, Gray's Inn.)

Joseph Lovell, Birmingham, pin-manufacturer, Feb. 13, 14, and March 10, at two, at the Swan Tavern, Birmingham. (Spurrier, Birmingham.)

Wm. James Lugg, Worcester, baker, March 11, 12, and 31, at eleven, at the Talbot Inn, Claines, Worcestershire. (Price, Worcester; and Stevenson and Gowar, Gray's Inn.)

James Mair, Fenchurch-buildings, insurance-broker, Jan. 31, Feb. 14, and March 10, at eleven, at Guildhall. (Swain and Stevens, Old Jewry.)

Macall Medford, New City Chambers, broker, Feb. 14, 21, and March 24, at ten, at Guildhall. (Cuppige, Jermyn-street, St. James's.)

Edward Meredith, Blackmoor-street, Drury-lane, linen draper, Jan. 31, Feb. 7, and March 7, at ten, at Guildhall. (Harnan, Wine Office-court, Fleet-street.)

Henry Mew, of Newport, in the Isle of Wight, shopkeeper, Feb. 24, March 14, and April 4, at ten, at Guildhall. (Dodd, Threadneedle-street.)

William Monk, Parbold, Lancashire, limeburner, March 12, at five, 13, at eleven, and 23, at five, at the King's Arms, Ormskirk. (Houghton, Ormskirk; or Windle, John-street, Bedford-row.)

Robert Morley, Old-street-road, money scrivener, Jan. 27, Feb. 7, and March 7, at ten, at Guildhall. (Calcraft, Lyon's Inn.)

John Morris, Union-street, Bond-street, boot and shoe-maker, Jan. 31, Feb. 7, at one, and March 7, at twelve, at Guildhall. (Metcalf, Basinghall-street.)

Charles Morton, Croydon, horse-dealer, Feb. 21, 24, and March 21, at one, at Guildhall. (Benton, Union-street, Southwark.)

William Morton, Lancaster, corn-dealer, Feb. 4, at five, 5, and March 7, at eleven, at the Commercial Inn, Lancaster. (Clark, Lancaster.)

Benjamin

Benjamin Mountford, Walsall, Staffordshire, miller and grocer, Feb. 27, 28; and March 21, at eleven, at the Royal Hotel, Birmingham. (Jesson, Walsall, and Kinderley, Long, and Ince, Symond's-Inn.)

Edward Newbury, Old Broad-street, London, builder, Jan. 31, Feb. 7, and March 7, at one, at Guildhall. (Smith and Tilson, Chapter-House, St. Paul's Church-Yard.)

Henry Newport, Villiers-street, Strand, cabinet-maker, Feb. 28, March 7, and April 4, at ten, at Guildhall. (Humphreys, Tokenhouse-yard, Lothbury.)

John Niblett, Bowbridge, Gloucestershire, clothier, Feb. 2, at six, 8, and March 7, at eleven, at the George Inn, Stroud, Gloucestershire. (Matthew Lamburn, Stroud, Gloucestershire.)

William Ogilvy the younger, George Mylne, and John Chalmers, Jeffrey's-square, London, merchants, Feb. 2, 14, and March 14, at ten, at Guildhall. (Crowder, Lavie, and Girth, Frederick's-place, Old-Jewry.)

William Osler, Birmingham, baker, Feb. 23, 24, and March 28, at eleven, at the Shakespeare Tavern, Birmingham. (Meredith, Birmingham; and Swain, Stevens, and Maples, Old-Jewry.)

James Page, Needham-market, Suffolk, grocer, Feb. 10, at six, 17, and March 17, at eleven, at the King's Head Inn, Needham-market. (Kinderley, Long, and Ince, Symond's Inn, and Pask and Mudd, Needham-market.)

George Parkinson, London, warehouseman, Feb. 28, March 14, and 31, at twelve, at Guildhall. (Meddowcraft and Stanley, Gray's Inn.)

George Perring, Pitfield-street, Hoxton, upholsterer, Feb. 28, March 7, and April 4, at eleven, at Guildhall. (Crawford, Craven-Buildings, City Road.)

George Perry, Liverpool, Lancashire, marble merchant, March 14, 16, and April 4, at twelve, at the Globe Tavern, Liverpool. (Woods, Liverpool, and Blackstock, St. Mildred's-court.)

William Pope, Westburn-upon-Severn, Gloucestershire, dealer, Feb. 26, at five, 27, and March 31, at eleven, at the Bear Inn, Newnham, Gloucestershire. (Lucas, Newnham; and Edmunds and Son, Lincoln's Inn.)

William Powell, Brecon, liquor-merchant, Jan. 31, Feb. 7, and March 7, at ten, at Guildhall. (Smith and Setree, Great Saint Helen's.)

Richard Powles, of Nag's Head-court, Gracechurch-street, London, merchant, Feb. 21, March 14, and 31, at ten, at Guildhall. (Swain, Stevens, and Maples, Old Jewry.)

Edward Price, otherwise Alexander Spence, Leeds, merchant, Feb. 26, at four, March 3, and 31, at ten, at the Bull and Mouth Inn, Leeds. (Lee, Leeds; and Battye, Chancery-lane.)

Joseph Prior, Princes-street, Spitalfields, drysalter, Feb. 17, 24, and March 24, at one, at Guildhall. (Parnell, Church-street, Spitalfields.)

George Pritchard, St. Paul's Church-yard, London, china-man, Feb. 24, March 3, and April 4, at one, at Guildhall. (McMichael, Savage-Gardens.)

John Storey Pritchard, Wigmore-street, grocer, Feb. 7, 14, and March 17, at ten, at Guildhall. (Allen, New Bridge-street.)

Stephen Purkiss, Acton-green, carpenter, Jan. 30, at twelve, Feb. 14, at one, and March 10, at ten, at Guildhall. (Bower, Clifford's Inn.)

George Reynolds, of Bark-lane, Shadwell, Middlesex, cow-keeper, Feb. 7, 21, and March 14, at one, at Guildhall. (Heard, Hooper-square, Goodman's-fields.)

William Richardson, New-Cross, Surrey, baker, Jan. 27, Feb. 7, and March 7, at ten, at Guildhall. (Kayall, Crown-street, Newington, Surrey.)

William Richardson, Wrotham, Kent, innkeeper, Jan. 30, at ten, Feb. 7, and March 7, at twelve, at Guildhall, London. (Hilditch and Hutchinson, Seven Oaks, Kent.)

Thomas Robinson and Michael Robinson, of Kirkby Stephen, Westmoreland, liquor merchants, Feb. 6, at five, 7, at eleven, and March 7, at five, at the White Hart Inn, Kendal, Westmoreland. (Wilson and Sons, Westmoreland.)

George Roffey and Richard Swinton, Great St. Helen's, merchants, Feb. 7, at twelve, 14, and March 14, at eleven, at Guildhall. (Foulkes, Southampton-street, Covent garden.)

Abraham Saunders, Duke-street, St. George's-fields, horse-dealer, Feb. 11, 21, and March 21, at ten, at Guildhall. (Keys, Somerset-street, Aldgate.)

George Scott, Upper Thames-street, grocer and tea-dealer, Jan. 27, Feb. 7, and March 7, at ten, at Guildhall. (Godmond, New Bridge-street.)

William Self, Bath, mercer, Feb. 18, 19, and March 14, at eleven, at the White Horse, Tiverton, Devonshire. (Penchard and Trenchard, Taunton.)

John Senior, Broad-court, Drury-lane, money-scrivener, Feb. 10, 21, and March 21, at ten, at Guildhall. (Baddeley, Searle-street, Lincoln's-Inn-Fields.)

James Shakeshaft, jun. Widegate-street, Bishopsgate-street, dealer, Feb. 10, 21, and March 28, at twelve, at Guildhall. (Wilson, King's-Bench Walks, Temple, and Sparrow, Newcastle-under-Line.)

John Hood Smith, Water-lane, London, wine and spirit-broker, Feb. 27, 28, and April 4, at eleven, at Guildhall. (Elstob, Trinity-square.)

Joseph Spencer, Taplow-Mill, Bucks, miller, Jan. 27, Feb. 10, and March 7, at eleven, at Guildhall. (Pearce, Dixon, and Allen, Paternoster-row.)

Humphry Squire, Exeter, ironmonger, Feb. 16, 17, at eleven, and March 10, at five, at the Globe Tavern, Exeter. (Sanford, Exeter.)

Joseph Steel, East Retford, Nottinghamshire, check-manufacturer, Feb. 18, 21, and March 21, at four, at the George Inn, Worksop. (Hannam, East Retford.)

Isaac Stone and Parson Custance, of Great Yarmouth, Norfolk, shipwrights, March 9, at three, 10, at ten, and 31, at three, at the Three Cranes, Great Yarmouth. (Sayers, Great Yarmouth: or Swain and Stevens, Old Jewry.)

Joseph Stephens, Reading, grocer, March 9, 10, and 31, at eleven, at the Angel Inn, Reading. (Vines, Reading.)

William Surmau and Ephraim Ford, Cheltenham, linen-draper, March 5, 6, and April 4, at ten, at the Booth Hall Inn Gloucester. (Chilton, Lincoln's-Inn, or Ward, Gloucester.)

Robert Tabrun and John Barron, Walbrook, Manchester-warehousemen, Feb. 14, 21, and March 24, at ten, at Guildhall. (George Atkinson, Castle-street, Falcon-square.)

John Thuillier, of St. Leonard, Devonshire, merchant, March 9, 11, and April 4, at eleven, at the Hotel, Exeter. (Eales and James, Exeter; and Hine, Carey-street, Lincoln's-Inn, London.)

William Thornilly, Adlington, Cheshire, carrier, Feb. 19, 20, and March 17, at eleven, at the Golden Lion Inn, Manchester. (Wadsworth, Macclesfield, and Sherwin, Great James-street, Bedford-row.)

Thomas Tite, Daventry, Northamptonshire, auctioneer, March 6, at five, and April 4 and 7, at eleven, at the Griffin Inn, Southam. (Egerton, Gray's-Inn, and Lyndon Rolls, Southam.)

Joseph Todd, Berwick-upon-Tweed, ship-builder, Feb. 23, 24, and March 24, at eleven, at the White Hart Tavern, Kingston-upon-Hull. (Allen, Exley, and Stocker, Farnival's-Inn, and Cotsworth, Kingston-upon-Hull.)

Richard Tomlinson, Leek, Staffordshire, linen-draper, Feb. 24, March 3, and 31, at twelve, at Guildhall. (Berry and James, Walbrook.)

John Travis and Richard Travis, of Prestwich, Lancashire, bleachers, to surrender March 2, 3, and 31, at the Palace Inn, Manchester. (Milne and Parry, Old Jewry, and Milne, Serjeant, and Milne, Manchester.)

Richard Zouch Troughton and John Andrews, Cooper's-row, Crutched friars. Wine Merchants, February 20, March 7, and April 4, at ten, at Guildhall, London. (Hacket, Temple.)

John Tyrrell, of Maidstone, Kent, ironmonger, Feb. 21, 28, and March 28, at twelve, at Guildhall, London. (Bolton, Lane, and Lane, Lawrence-Pountney-hill.)

Thomas Tuplin, Great Grimsby, Lincolnshire, coal-merchant, Feb. 20, 21, and March 24, at eleven, at the Dog and Duck, Kingston-upon-Hull. (Forster, Grimsby, and Sykes and Knowles, New-Inn.)

John Unsworth, Manchester, perfumer, Feb. 16, 18, and March 7, at two at the Spread Eagle Inn, Manchester. (W. H. Cheek, Manchester.)

Francis Twigden Walker, of Liverpool, merchant, March 10, 11, and 31, at
one

one at the Globe Tavern, John-street, Liverpool, (Stanistreet and Eden, Liverpool, or Windle, John-street, Bedford-row.)

James Ward, of Banbury, Oxfordshire, Feb. 9, at the Flying Horse, Banbury, 10, at the Rein-deer Inn, Banbury, and March 14, at the Plough Inn, Banbury, at eleven. (Durry, Banbury.)

John West, Richmond, breeches-maker, Feb. 21, 27, and March 31, at eleven, at Guildhall, London. (Patten, Cross-street, Hatton-street.)

Ray Whalley, Cullum-street, Fenchurch-street, brandy merchant, Feb. 24, March 3, and April 4, at one, at Guildhall. (Evans Kennington-Cross.)

George Whitaker, St. Columb, Cornwall, linen-draper, Feb. 11, 12, and March 10, at eleven, at the Globe Tavern, Exeter. (Sanford, Exeter.)

James Whitehead, Church-street, Surrey, hat-manufacturer, Feb. 7, at twelve, 14, and March 14, at eleven, at Guildhall. (Meymott, Charlotte-street, Blackfriars-road.)

Joseph Whitely, Plymouth, merchant, Feb. 23, 24, and March 21, at eleven, at the King's Arms Inn, Plymouth. (Whiteford, Plymouth.)

John Wild and William Wild, of Stockport, Cheshire, cotton-spinners, March 4, 5, and 31, at three, at the Crown and Anchor Inn, Stockport. (Chetham, Stockport.)

Thomas Wilkins, jun. St. Alban's, Hertfordshire, horse-dealer, to surrender Feb. 14, 21, and March 24, at eleven, at Guildhall, London. (Tatham, Craven-street, Strand.)

Thomas Wilcocks, Orchard-street, Westminster, baker, Jan. 30, at twelve, Feb. 14, at eleven, and March 7, at ten, at Guildhall. (Vincent and Opstone, Bedford-street, Bedford-square.)

Josias Richard Wilkinson, Three Oak-lane, Horsleydown, cooper, Feb. 2, at ten, Feb. 10, and March 10, at one, at Guildhall. (Swain and Stevens, Old Jewry.)

Thomas Wood, Hereford, statuary, Jan. 28, 29, and March 7, at eleven, at the City Arms Hotel, Hereford. (Joseph Woodhouse, Hereford.)

James Wool, Ryder's-court, Soho, glover and leather-seller, Feb. 14, 24, and March 24, at eleven, at Guildhall. (Nelson, Maddox-street.)

Alexander Young and John Bacon, Saint Mary-at-Hill, London, merchants, Feb. 21, 28, and March 28, at twelve, at Guildhall. (Gatty and Haddon, Angel-court, Throgmorton-street.)

DIVIDENDS.

March 10. Alexander Arbuthnot and Richard Bracken, Philpot-lane, merchants. March 14. John Arman, Darlington, Durham, money-scriver. Feb. 24. James Arrowsmith, Richmond, Yorkshire, upholsterer. Feb. 16. Wm. Austin, Dursley, Gloucestershire, glass-seller.

Feb. 28. Henry Binkes, Lincoln, malster. Feb. 28. Robert Barrett, High-street, Southwark, linen-draper. Feb. 18. Robert Bates, Cuttle-bridge, Derbyshire, porter merchant. March 3. John Ralph Battier and John Jacob Battier, Gould's-square, Crutched-Friars, merchants. March 10.

Carsey Bell, Sampson's Gardens, St. John, Wapping, master mariner. Feb. 17. Benjamin Betts and Ann Smith, Basinghall-street, factors. Feb. 14. Thomas Bousall, Crescent, St. George's Fields, cabinet-maker. Feb. 26. George Brain, Bristol, merchant. Feb. 24. Charles Bristow,

Newgate-street, linen-draper. March 14. John Brookfield, Aldermanbury, jeweller. April 25. William Brown and John Voxen, Jermyn-street, shoe makers. Feb. 17. William Bryan, White Lion Court, Birchin-Lane, merchant. March 3. Charles Buck, Wainfleet All Saints Lincolnshire, mercer.

Feb. 14. James Hedry Champion, Gravesend, grocer. April 27. Charles Clark, Bristol, baker. March 17. Charles Cole, Drury-lane, victualler.

Feb. 19. Robert Hurron Dawson, Southwold, Suffolk, miller. March 2. Thomas Davis, Leicester, hosier. March 10. Edward Day, Collinborne Ducis, Wiltshire, farmer. Richard Dearman, Barnsley, Yorkshire, and Robert Dearman, Pindar Oaks, Yorkshire, merchants. Feb.

24. John Dodsworth, Stamford, Lincolnshire, doctor of physic. Feb. 14. Francis Drake, Plymouth Dock, baker.

Feb. 19. Thomas Egerton, Alston, Lancashire, grocer. March 23. Henry Elliott, Chippenham, Wiltshire, clothier. March 3. Richard Enock, Oxford-street, tailor.

March 31. Michael Favell, High-street, Southwark, linen-draper and stay-maker. March 7. Samuel Feltham, New Sarum, Wiltshire, tailor. March 3. Henry Fisher, Gracechurch-street, grocer. Feb. 3. Stanley Marshall Fisher, Gravesend, linen-draper. April 4. James Fletcher

Hughes, Wigmore-street, stationer.

Feb. 24. Gurdin, jun. Stoney Stratford, Bucks, lace-merchant. Feb. 21. David Glover, Gutter-lane, merchant. March 7. Michael Green and Henry Collins Green, Oxford-street, pocket-book-makers. March 5. John Greenwell, South Shields, tallow-chandler.

March 17. Richard Hamer, Saville-row, wine-merchant. Feb. 14. James Hamilton and William Surkington, Finch-lane, London, merchants. Feb. 26. John Harding, Abingdon, Berkshire, book-seller.

seller. March 24. Edward Hargrave, Lower Tooting, dealer. March 16. John Harris, Cardiff, Glamorganshire, shopkeeper. Feb. 21. Thomas Harris, Princes-street, Princes-square, London, vintner. Feb. 24. Thomas Hattersley, Holborn, haberdasher. Feb. 16. Joseph Hawkins, Ash, near Campey, Suffolk, miller. March 7. Lawrence Hayden, Cheltenham, linen-draper. March 14. John Hayes, of Maidstone, paper-maker. Feb. 28. Thomas Herbert, Dowgate-hill, London, merchant. Feb. 27. J. Hewitt, Birmingham, druggist. March 24. Thomas Higgins, Throgmorton-street, merchant. Feb. 28. James Hill, Deptford, victualler. March 21. Daniel Hoffman, Belton-street, Long-acre, cheesemonger. March 31. Ralph Houlding and John Houlding, Preston, Lancashire, dealers in liquors. March 10. John Howell, St. Martin's-lane, carpenter. Feb. 26. William Huddleston, Manchester, draper. Feb. 28. Mary Hughes, Warrington, Lancashire, shopkeeper. March 23. George Hunt, Stalbridge, Dorsetshire, linen-draper.

Feb. 10. John Jackson, Great Yarmouth, chymist. Feb. 21. Robert Jameson and Samuel McQuoid, Sherborne-lane, merchants. March 14. John Jobson, Alnmouth, Northumberland, confectioner. March 19. Thomas Johnson, Leicester, carpenter. March 31. James Blase Jones, New Bond-street, fruiterer. Feb. 27. William Jones, Strangford, Herefordshire, dealer.

March 11. John Kirkman, Kirkdale, Lancashire, merchant. March 11. Robert Kirkman, Liverpool, cotton-manufacturer.

March 2. William Lazonby, Manchester, ironmonger. Feb. 28. James Askew Leach, Jewry street, Aldgate, wine and brandy merchant. March 16. Arthur Lewis Banbury, Oxfordshire-mercier. April 4. John Lewis, Old-Jewry, warehouseman. March 7. Robert Lewis and James Darvell, Holborn, Middlesex, mercers. Feb. 25. George and Charles Lowe, Amber-mill, Derbyshire, cotton and silk spinners.

March 28 and April 4. John Mallard, Bristol, merchant. Feb. 24. Ann Marriott, Olney, Bucks, milliner. Thomas Martin, Birmingham, and Thomas Nicholls, Stone, Staffordshire, cordwainers. Feb. 19. Thomas Miller, Preston, Lancashire, grocer. March 5. Gamaliel Milner, Thurston, Yorkshire, and Daniel Whitaker, Manchester, cotton-manufacturers. March 13. Samuel Moore, Leicester, woolcomber. March 17. John Moorhouse, John-street, Adelphi, wine-merchant. March 3. Thomas Morgan, Holborn, linen-draper. Feb. 16. Joseph Moyser, Sutton-upon-Derwent, and George Beal, Pocklington, Yorkshire, millers.

Feb. 24. Richard Ockenden, Boxhill, Sussex, shopkeeper. Feb. 28. Thomas Owen, Rood-lane, London, wine and brandy merchant. March 3. James Owles, Bungay, Suffolk, shop-keeper.

March 24. Peter James Papillion, St. Swithin's-lane, merchant. March 31. James Pendred, Brook-green, Hammersmith, dealer. Feb. 14. Joseph Pettett, Yarmouth, upholsterer. Feb. 24. Robert Poole, Ratcliff-Highway, linen-draper. Feb. 28. Robert Price, Cannon-street, stationer. March 7. William Price, Leadenhall-street, tailor. April 4. John Storey Pritchard, Wigmore-street, grocer.

March 7. John Raby, of Narrow-street, Limehouse, ship-chandler. March 13. William Roberts, Kingston-upon-Hull, hardwareman.

March 24. Thomas Sawyer, Woolwich, Kent, victualler. March 31. John Scott and George Scott, South-street, Finsbury-square, merchants. March 17. Porter Shepherd, Lynn, Norfolk, draper. March 7. William Simms, Birmingham, gilt toy-maker. March 14. Fanny Simpson, Preston, Lancashire, milliner. Feb. 26. John Simpson, Fairford, Gloucestershire, carrier. March 3. William Stark, Blue-coat-buildings, Aldersgate, merchant. March 2. John Starr, Worcester, brandy-merchant. March 7. George Steedman and John McLean, Lamb-street, potatoe-merchants. March 9. Benjamin Sutton, Birmingham, button-maker. March 7. Thomas Sutton, Ringmore, Devonshire, ship-builder. April 25. William Sutton, Salter's-hall-court, merchant.

March 11. Thomas Taylor, Birmingham, common carrier. March 17. John Thompson, Hand-court, Upper Thames-street, wholesale stationer.

March 7. John Underhill, Barbican, straw hat manufacturer.

March 31. James Ward, Bernondsey, brewer. Feb. 21. Edmund Warne, Tottenham-court-road, builder. March 17. James Webb, Moulton, Northamptonshire, laceman. Feb. 24. William Whatman, Guildford, Surrey, butcher. March 10. Edward Whitehouse, Fenton, parish of Stoke upon Trent, Staffordshire, manufacturer of earthen ware. April 14. David Williams, Shoreditch, linen-draper. April 25. William Wilson, Coal Exchange, London, coal factor. March 2. James Wiseman, Liverpool, master and mariner. March 9. John Wyatt, Cheadle, Cheshire, Wm. Fiddock Francis, Litchfield, and James Shadwick, Stowe, Staffordshire, calico printers.

SCOTTISH SEQUESTRATIONS.

Jan. 31. John Bean, Cattle-dealer, in Leadmachany.
Jan. 21. Allen Cameron, Jun. Merchant, in Fort William.
Feb. 14. Peter Cunningham, merchant, in Irvine.
Jan. 21. William Dinnel, ship owner and merchant, at Isle of Whitehorn.
Jan. 21. John Duff, merchant, in Dundee.
Feb. 13. James Finlayson, machine maker, in Glasgow.
Feb. 13. Thomas Gimmell, merchant, in Irvine.
Jan. 21. John Jackson, spirit dealer, in Dumfries.
Jan. 20. William Jamieson, manufacturer, in Glasgow.
Feb. 5. John Monteath, merchant, in Glasgow.
Jan. 21. Donald Macbean, Merchant in Inverness.
Jan. 29. John McIlwraith, bookseller and stationer, in Ayr.
Feb. 14. James McLaren, ironmonger, in Glasgow.
Feb. 14. John Niel, grain dealer, in Lochfergus.
Feb. 13. Alexander Sutherland, sadler, in Stirling.
Feb. 5. John Wilson, coal master, at Croftfoot, near Hamilton.
Jan. 28. Joseph Wilson, malster and merchant, in Newton upon Ayr.

IRISH BANKRUPTCIES.

Michael Clark, late of Kell's-Meath, dealer and chapman, to surrender 16th and 17th Feb. and 19th March.

James Gilney, of Crane-Lane, Dublin, dealer in malt and spirituous liquors and chapman, to surrender, 16th and 17th Feb. and 19th March.

Benjamin Gratton, of Trummery, Antrim, muslin manufacturer, to surrender 6th and 7th Feb. and 10th March.

Henry Hatchell, of Ormond-Quay, furrier, dealer and chapman, to surrender 10th and 12th March.

Andrew Jeffrys, of Limerick, linen-draper, to surrender 12th and 13th February, and 14th March.

Leonard Johnston, of Armagh, shopkeeper, to surrender 18th and 19th Feb. and 21st March.

Edward Kelly, of Ballyshannon, Donegall, shopkeeper, to surrender, 25th and 26th Feb. and 28th March.

Richard Edward Mercier, of Anglesca-street, Dublin, bookseller, to surrender, 18th and 19th Feb. and 21st March.

George Milward, of the city of Dublin, sadler, to surrender, 13th and 14th February and 14th March.

Miles McLoghlin, of the city of Dublin, merchant, to surrender, 13th and 14th February and 14th March.

Elinor Russell, and Robert Quinlan, of Carrick-on-Suir, Tipperary, linen-drapers, to surrender 7th and 9th Feb. and 10th March.

FOREIGN OCCURRENCES.

On the 12th of January a vessel laden with 10,000 lbs. weight of gunpowder, from Amsterdam, destined for Delft, and then lying in the Rapenburg Canal, at Leyden, caught fire, and instantaneously blew up. Of the vessel, on board of which were the owner's two sons and a servant, not an atom is visible, scarce a building in that beautiful city has escaped without damage; and on the Rapenburg, where the deplorable event occurred, the houses, to a large extent, are levelled with the ground. At the awful moment many families were sitting at dinner with their friends, and thus precipitated into eternity: fathers, mothers, children, servants, all were rapidly hurried to one promiscuous grave. Of the number of the dead various conjectures have been formed; many respectable persons have been dug out, and others are known to lie still in the ruins. Among the dead are several of the most respectable families in the city, and many strangers then on visits. Property to a large amount has been lost, and many of the necessaries of life spoiled by the showers of broken glass which filled the shops and apartments. Close to the vessel which blew up lay a yacht, on board of which were from 15 to 20 persons, who have all perished with the vessel. Two Professors of the university are stated to have been killed, and several other persons in that celebrated seminary. It being fortunately vacation, great numbers of the students were absent; and those who were present, are said to have escaped. Several persons have been taken out alive from under the ruins; but some expired almost immediately afterwards. Great numbers still lie buried, the rubbish forming such vast heaps, that a considerable time will be required to clear them. After the explosion, which was awful in the extreme, several fires broke out by the scattering of the lighted turf and coal in the hearths; and this calamity unfortunately drew off, for a while, the attention of the citizens to their suffering fellow-creatures, pining and lamenting beneath the ruins of their habitations, but shortly before the seat of hilarity and of social intercourse.

The Island of Curaçao, which has lately surrendered to the British arms, belonged to the Dutch, and was the only settlement of any consequence possessed by them in the West Indies. It lies off the Caracas, in latitude 12° N. and longitude 69° W. Greenwich: and is about sixty miles in circumference, or thirty miles in length, and from ten to fifteen in breadth. It has never been remarkable for its fertility, or the value of its natural productions. The land has been chiefly laid out in sugar and tobacco plantations, but neither of these articles are raised in any great quantities. Almost the whole of its importance has been derived to it from its vicinity to the Spanish settlements on the Continent.

ment of America, with which it has long carried on an extensive and profitable contraband trade in European and East India produce and manufacture. The Dutch sent out annually large quantities of such articles, i. e. woollen and linen cloths, silks, ribbands, laces, ironmongery, ship stores and brandy, Molucca spices, and India cottons, and bartered them with the Spaniards for money partly, and also for cattle (of which the Island possesses none) and hides, indigo, coffee, and other commodities. It is computed that the Dutch employed annually in this trade fifteen thousand tons of shipping, and a capital of about five millions of florins, or half a million sterling, which they nearly doubled in their returns. The settlers, with their national industry and enterprize, have remedied many natural defects in the harbours of the Island, and have contrived to render their chief port, which lies on the south, one of the finest and most commodious in the West Indies. The entrance is not, indeed, so good as might be wished, but such precautions are taken in getting the ships through it, that accidents hardly ever occur; and, when they are once in, they may lie, to the number of two hundred, in the utmost security. The town, which is here built, and which is the capital of the Island, is large and handsome, comprising a great number of elegant and commodious houses, a variety of public buildings, and extensive warehouses, which are generally well stored with such commodities as are used in their commerce with America. The climate is in general salubrious, and the population proportionably great, being estimated at eight thousand whites and ten thousand blacks and mulattos.

Married. At Bombay Major General Jones, Commander in Chief at Surat, to Miss Sophia Williamson, second daughter of the Rev. Joseph Williamson, Rector of Thakeham.

Died. 29th December, at Hamburgh, after an illness of six weeks, universally regretted, Mr. Charles Twigg, of London.

In Honduras, on the 8th of November last, Thomas Potts, Esq. senior magistrate of that settlement, aged 68, having resided principally there about 45 years: he was venerated as the father of the community, beloved and respected by all descriptions of persons, and is lamented as one of the greatest public and private losses that could happen at a period when his wisdom and experience were particularly useful; nor is he less regretted by numerous friends, who had the happiness of his acquaintance, and were honoured with his confidence in this country.

At Russels-Rest, in the island of Nevis, 27th November, 1806, aged 26, the Hon. Mordaunt James Shipley, second son of the Dean of St. Asaph. A young man of very considerable talents, amiable manners, and unbounded benevolence; in the exercise of which he fell a victim to the fever so fatal in that climate.—He had resided six years in the island, universally beloved; and died as generally lamented.

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

THE NEW PLAN OF FINANCE.

THE attention of the public at large, but particularly of the mercantile parts of the community, has been occupied during the present month with the new plan of finance proposed by Lord Henry Petty. The limits of this department of our publication do not allow us to enter into tables, or specific details, which we regret the less, because the subject will be most easily understood from a reference to general principles.

We shall consider,

- 1st. The motives which appear to have induced Government to the adoption of the proposed plan; and,
- 2d. Its operation on the state of the country, compared with the effects of a continuance of the former system.

In regard to the first point, we have no hesitation in stating our belief that the present measure, however highly extolled, is in some degree an act of necessity. It cannot assume the merit of any new discovery in arithmetic; and no

minister,

minister, possessing the alternative of taxes which may be perpetual, and of others which must be temporary, will choose the latter. It must be in the recollection of our readers, that, during the two last sessions, the most serious difficulties have been experienced by ministers in the imposition of new taxes; and when the fertile mind of Mr. Pitt was forced to have recourse to "a tax on horses employed in agriculture," we may be assured that the greatest obstacles existed to a perseverance in the former system. It was therefore obviously proper to contemplate the practicability of a change, and we contend, that a partial continuance of the war taxes is preferable to the imposition of new burdens.

Fourteen years have now elapsed since the beginning of the first French war, and nine years since recourse was had (in 1797) to war taxes. Although a large proportion of the present war taxes have just been in force for the whole of the latter period, yet the greater part have continued sufficiently long to obtain a fixed operation on our transactions in business, and on our habits in private life. Each individual, knowing the extent of his burdens, has adapted his circumstances, as well as possible, to the pressure. The enhancement on articles of merchandize, in consequence of these taxes, has become ascertained, and the planter, the merchant, and the ship-owner, have at least the satisfaction that their payments are defined.

How many circumstances of additional aggravation attend the imposition of a new tax! An alarm created almost always greater than its actual pressure; a sudden rise in the price of the particular commodities, beyond the legitimate augmentation; an exorbitant profit to some who are fortunate enough to be large holders of the articles taxed, and rise to others who have no adequate supply:—all these are evils of the most serious operation in commerce; but all these are avoided by the knowledge, that the measure of our burdens being ascertained, no new exactions will disturb the established state of things.

The objection most frequently urged against the new plan is, that the war taxes being chiefly on commerce, any continuance of them must be highly detrimental to our intercourse with other nations. Unquestionably, such taxes as the tonnage duty of four per cent, or the export duty, are directly inimical to mercantile prosperity; but we must trust to the probability, that only a small portion of these impolitic requisitions will be continued. If we read the Negotiation Papers with an unprejudiced mind, we shall perceive the greatest anxiety on the part of the French government to make peace with Britain. A long continuance of peace assuredly is not their object, for the heart of Bonaparte knows no object but perpetual aggression; and he seeks peace, that he may ruin us by a new war. Under a prudent administration however, which, knowing the perfidy of the French government, shall be watchful against their base machinations, we need have no objection to take our chance of peace. Bonaparte may build ships and enlist seamen, but can he match the men who fought at Camperdown and Trafalgar?—We are justified, therefore, to infer, that the termination of the present war is not very remote; and although our establishments must be large beyond all former example, the return of peace will bring a considerable diminution of our burdens. Should no treaty take place even in five years, only one-third of the war taxes will then be absorbed.

Secondly, if we proceed to consider the effects of the new system on the state of the country, we shall forcibly experience the weight of the argument already adduced, that established taxes are comparatively much less burdensome than new taxes. We revolt at an unexpected impost, while we acquiesce in those to which custom has reconciled us, which have interwoven themselves in our habits, and for which, in trade at least, an indemnity has generally been obtained by a correspondent rise of prices.

Besides, in the collection of any new tax, a considerable loss is incurred by Government; that is, by ourselves, for the nation at large must make good the deficiency, until the artifices of deceit and evasion are discovered and counteracted. A remarkable exemplification of this took place in regard to the Income tax, in 1798: Mr. Pitt computed the amount of property subject to its operation from the best documents, but, liberal himself, he made no allowance for the liberality of others, and the produce fell accordingly far short of his expectation.

expectation. By subsequent improvements in the mode of collection, this tax yielded nearly as much at the rate of five, as it had formerly done at ten per cent. But the war taxes having been established for years, less fraud takes place in their collection than there unavoidably would in any new tax.

Upon the whole, we are disposed to give a decided preference to the new system. We by no means ascribe to it that magical charm, which some of its admirers have appeared to find in it, but we consider it a measure judiciously adapted to our present circumstances, and entitled to confidence upon substantial grounds.

The sale of the lottery tickets to the contractors this year, has given a new proof of the necessity of adopting precautions towards these gentlemen. They deceived Mr. Addington grossly in 1801; and they are very different, both in circumstances and habits of business, from the more liberal bidders for our annual loans.

The slave trade now draws near to the term of its abolition. We congratulate our country on the termination of this odious traffic. Very far from regretting its extinction as a commercial loss, we consider its impolicy, in the waste of seamen and drain of capital, as equal to its inhumanity. We dissent most explicitly from Lord St. Vincent when he expresses, in the House of Lords, "a dread, that its adoption by the French will enable them to rival us at sea;" for we maintain, that to send seamen to the coast of Africa, is to consign them to a premature grave; and that to invest capital in the sale of negroes to West-India planters, is to involve it beyond redemption. That the African trade will be taken up by Bonaparte, we have no doubt; for he is as ignorant of the principles of commerce, as he is obdurate to the feelings of humanity. But we see just as much weight in Lord St. Vincent's argument, as in the sagacious remark of his former colleague, that "the negroes in the West Indies could with difficulty be brought to think they should hear no more from their friends in Africa."

While we applaud the promptitude of the House of Lords, in passing this long expected bill, we cannot avoid contrasting it with the tardy progress of the Americans. In South Carolina, the proposed abolition has been negatived, and in other quarters, it is doubtful whether it may not experience the same fate.

General Cranford's expedition having gone out of the West India track, to the Cape de Verd islands, is not, we now believe, intended for Caracas. Lima has been mentioned as its destination; but we trust that whatever may have been its original object, it will now be directed to aid in the recovery of Buenos Ayres. Our first West India fleet has had a very favourable run to Madeira, which is the only uncertain part of the passage. We are happy to observe an additional strictness in regard to the sailing of our outward convoys. Our men of war should have orders to put to sea on the appointed day, or as soon after as the weather may permit, without the delay of an hour. The first East India, and a second West India fleet, are both on the point of departure.

The new plan of finance has had the effect of raising stocks between three and four per cent; an important advance in the face of a new loan! Consols are now at

PRICE OF STOCKS.

Price of Bank-Stock	- - - -	227
3 per Cent. Reduced	- - - -	62 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ditto Consols	- - - -	62 $\frac{11}{16}$
Exchequer Bills par 2 Discount		

The Average Prices of Navigable Canal Shares and Dock Stock, &c. for FEBRUARY, 1807; at the Office of Mr. Scott, 25, New-Bridge-Street, London.

Grand Junction, Shares 87l. extra dividend.

Ditto 5th Optional Loan 96l. for 100l.

Ditto Mortgage Bonds, 13l. 10s. per Cent Discount.

Ashton

Ashton and Oldham, 100*l*.

Peak Forest, 55*l*. to 58*l*.

Worcester and Birmingham, 36*l*. including all Calls paid.

Ashby de la Zouch, 24*l*.

Sheerness Pier Bonds, 25*l*. per Cent Discount.

West India Dock Stock, at 145*l*. per Cent. paying 10*l*. per Cent. Nett per Annum.

London Dock, at 107*l*. per Cent. the half yearly dividend to Christmas last, was 2*l*. 15*s*. per Cent. Nett.

East India Dock, 118*l*. to 120*l*. per Cent.

Globe Insurance, 103*l*. per Cent. Dividend 6*l*. per Cent. last year.

Imperial Assurance, 10*l*. per Cent. Premium.

London Institution, a Proprietor's Share 100*l*.

AGRICULTURAL REPORT FOR FEBRUARY.

The crops of wheat, rye, tares, and forward pease, appear large and flourishing in almost every quarter, and the little winter barley cultivated for spring food, has been particularly successful. Turnips, and all the winter cattle crops, of which there has been a gradually increasing breadth within the last few years, are perhaps in greater abundance than ever before known, and their condition beyond expectation; but cattle wintered abroad have not improved in proportion, from constantly lying wet, and the heavy stock have hurt tender soils, by poaching. The high price of oil-cake has discouraged in some degree home-feeding. Lean stock maintains its price, and is looking upwards. Nothing particular said of the forward lambs.

The culture of spring wheat is increasing, much land being prepared for that purpose; but it may be late sown, as well as the Lent corn in general, unless there happen a considerable change in the weather, to dry and break the soil. Bean setting going on briskly.

The corn markets well supplied, and the stocks great in London, both of English and foreign corn. Beef at Smithfield, 4*s*. to 5*s*. per stone of 8*lbs*. to sink the offal.—Mutton, 4*s*. 6*d*. to 5*s*. 2*d*.—Veal, 5*s*. to 7*s*.—House lamb, 15*s*. to 18*s*. per qr.—Pork, 5*s*. 6*d*. to 6*s*. 6*d*.—Bacon, 6*s*. 4*d*.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

The extreme humidity and mildness of the season have very much retarded the customary preparation, for sowing and setting of field beans, works which usually have been, at this season of the year, in a state of great forwardness. But on light dry soils some preparation has been made for barley; and a great breadth of hay ground has been already broken up for oats. The wheats, rye, and winter tares, on sound lands still continue to look well, and the artificial grasses are very flourishing, and promise early feed to ewes and lambs. From the fen counties immense droves of coleseed fed sheep have been recently sent to Smithfield, and in the highest condition. But from the warmth and wetness of the season coleseed is found to grow much too fast, and the remaining feeding stock which is still very considerable, do not do so well.

The same observation will hold good, in respect to turnips, a crop that has been this winter universally good and abundant.

The practice of stall-feeding beasts on oil cake, ground corn, turnips, &c. being now pretty general, scarce a well managed farm without a few, occasions a great stock of fat cattle in the country, which have lately experienced reduced prices at St. Ives, and other county markets. Notwithstanding the large supplies wanted by government and merchant shipping, cows and calves are more reasonable. Little business has been done in the horse markets, a few fen bred cart colts have recently been sold at very high prices, and the demands for porking pigs still continue brisk.

Chatteris, Isle of Ely,

Feb. 24, 1807.

VOL. I.

2 Y

Great

Great numbers of fat sheep were drowned on the night of the 17th, in the fens, being driven by the snow storm into the large dykes upwards of two hundred were lost in the parish of Chatteris only.

PRICE OF GRAIN.

ENGLAND AND WALES.				SCOTLAND.			
s. d.				s. d.			
Wheat	-	-	75 8	-	-	67 11	
Rye	-	-	47 2	-	-	37 7	
Barley	-	-	37 11	-	-	33 1	
Oats	-	-	26 4	-	-	23 10	
Beans	-	-	43 10	-	-	40 0	
Peas	-	-	47 1	-	-	40 5	
Oatmeal	-	-	43 2	-	-	21 0	
Bigg	-	-	—	-	-	29 4	

POSTSCRIPT TO THE RETROSPECT OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS.

A GAZETTE Extraordinary on Feb. 23d, has given an account of the capture of the Dutch island of Curaçao, in the West Indies, on the first of January, by four English frigates, under the command of Captain Brisbane, of the *Arethusa*. It appears to have been an exploit, inferior, in point of valour and conduct, to none of those which have done so much honour to the British navy. The frigates stood boldly into an harbour, the narrow entrance of which was defended by strong batteries; and the fort of Amsterdam, mounting 66 pieces of cannon, besides a Dutch frigate lying athwart the passage, and another beyond that. In a very short time, and with no other loss than that of three seamen killed and fourteen wounded, the English captains boarded and carried the vessels, took the batteries, and overcame all resistance, and the whole island, with its dependencies, capitulated. (*See page 335.*)

On the 23d, the second reading of the slave-trade abolition bill came on in the House of Commons, when, upon a division, the numbers were, 263 for the bill, against it 16. When it has passed, we shall give an exact statement of its provisions.

From an official report to the Prussian government, dated Elbing, Jan. 23, it appears, that on the 24th and 25th of that month, an intended junction between the corps of Marshals Bernadotte and Ney was defeated at Möhringen by a combined corps of Russians and Prussians, after two actions in which the French are stated to have lost 6000 men, besides 4000 made prisoners in their retreat. Ten pieces of cannon, and all the baggage of Bernadotte, were the trophies of this victory. Reports of further success were prevalent, but want confirmation. Meantime the blockade of Graudentz has been raised, and the king and queen of Prussia have returned to Königsberg.

ERRATA.

No. I. In the poem of *The Molehill*, the Reader will please to make the following corrections:

Stanza 24, l. 2, for "care and skill" read "cursed skill."

Stanza 35, for "midst" read "mist."

Stanza last but four, for "seaman's" read seamen's."

Page 95. *Norfolk obituary*, for "John Green, Esq." read "John Green Baseley, Esq."

No. II. In the Memoir of Mr. T. Wakefield, for "born on the 21st or December, 1752" read "18th of December, 1751."